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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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29 OCTOBER 1986

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

African Bishops Assert Independence From European Patronage (Juergen Hoeren; RHEINISCHER MERKUR/CHRIST UND WELT, 15 Aug 86) .....	1
French Military Presence in Region Detailed (THE STAR, 30 Sep 86) .....	4

## ANGOLA

Situation Near Munhango, Benguela Railroad Discussed (O DIA, 17 Sep 86) .....	6
Briefs	
Coastal Embankment Project	8
Military Conscription	8
Provincial Commissaries Assume Office	8
Soviet Youth Expo Opened	9
Malanje Population Urged To Join BPV	9

## BENIN

Briefs	
PRC Donates Medical Supplies	10

## BURKINA

Briefs	
Loan Agreement With WADB	11

## GHANA

Briefs	
FRG Development Loan	12
Calm Restored in Mamprussi	12

Cocoa Prices Announced	12
ROK Donates Minibuses	12
Delegation to Bulgaria	13
Nationals Repatriated From Nigeria	13
GUINEA	
Briefs	
Agreements With Islamic Bank	14
IVORY COAST	
Five Airfields To Be Built for Civil Aviation (FRATERNITE MATIN, 19 Sep 86) .....	15
Briefs	
Coffee, Cocoa Prices Fixed	16
LIBERIA	
NDPL Youth Accuse Religious Leaders of Clandestine Activity (DAILY OBSERVER, 9 Sep 86) .....	17
Briefs	
Ship Registration Fees Reduced	18
New Publishing Company Established	18
MALI	
Briefs	
SFRY Donates Medicine	19
Japanese Agricultural Aid	19
Financial Convention With France	19
MOZAMBIQUE	
Prime Minister Visits Maputo Supplies Center (NOTICIAS, 23 Sep 86) .....	20
Italy Makes 'Significant Gift' of Trucks to Red Cross (NOTICIAS, 20 Sep 86) .....	22
Drought Victims Receive Clothing, Medicine (NOTICIAS, 20 Sep 86) .....	23
Cashew Nut Tree Planting Campaign in Angoche (NOTICIAS, 23 Sep 86) .....	25
Briefs	
Manica Threatened With Lack of Beef	27
Cooperation With FRG Studied	27



## NAMIBIA

Education Minister Urges Racial Cooperation (SAPA, 2 Oct 86) .....	28
---	----

### Briefs

Hypocrisy of Sanctions	30
Prisoners on Hunger Strike	30
Bishop Charges Trust Lost in U.S.	30
Funds for Oil Search Assigned	31

## SENEGAL

### Briefs

Italy Development Loan	32
Canadian AID Food Agreement	32

## TANZANIA

Defense Minister Urges Confrontation With RSA (Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service, 2 Oct 86) .....	33
---	----

## UGANDA

NRA Recruitment Effort Fails in West Nile (FINANCIAL TIMES, 22 Sep 86) .....	34
---	----

Returning Refugees To Settle in Moyo, Arua Districts (Festo Ebongu; NEW VISION, 23 Sep 86) .....	35
---	----

## ZIMBABWE

Plans for New Constitution Outlined (THE HERALD, 24 Sep 86) .....	36
--	----

Overproduction Among Small-Scale Commercial Farmers Welcomed (THE HERALD, 26 Sep 86) .....	37
---	----

Plans To Phase Out Vehicle Models Debated (THE HERALD, 24 Sep 86) .....	39
--	----

Beira Corridor Group Seeking Investors (THE STAR, 25 Sep 86) .....	40
---	----

### Briefs

Geologist: Oil Prospects Slim	41
Books From USSR	41

## SOUTH AFRICA

### AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Reagan Policy Seen as Stimulant to Peaceful Reform (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 24 Jul 86) .....	42
Botha Supporter Pleads for Improved Black Living Standards (DIE BURGER, 23 Jul 86) .....	43
Minister Le Grange on 'Decrepit' Townships (SAPA, 1 Oct 86) .....	45
Possible South African Sanctions Contrasted With Rhodesia (Dawie; DIE BURGER, 30 Jul 86) .....	46
Marais Raps AWB Proposal To Establish Boer State (C. Meyer; DIE BURGER, 21 Jul 86) .....	48
COSAS Case Provides Glimpse of Government Banning Process (Jo-Ann Bekker; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 26 Sep-2 Oct 86) .....	49
HNP Leader Criticizes Broederbond, Government (SAPA, 1 Oct 86) .....	51
Commando Training for Nonwhites Described (J. Botes; PARATUS, Jul 86) .....	53
Arrest of Parking Caddies Said To Benefit Public Safety (DIE BURGER, 25 Jul 86) .....	57
Powers of Search Given to Private Security Firms Criticized (THE STAR, 23 Sep 86) .....	59
Higher Gold Price Seen as Possible Boon to Economy (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 23 Jul 86) .....	60
Paid TV Service Helps Alleviate Unemployment (DIE BURGER, 21 Jul 86) .....	61
Briefs	
No Total Ban on Foreign Journalists	63
CP on Church Unity, Elections	63
Botha Visits Port Elizabeth Townships	64
Reaction to Sanctions Discussed	64

### BLACKS

ANC Commentary Warns Against RSA Police Recruitment (Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa, 25 Sep 86) .....	65
---	----

ANC Official Discusses Role of Businessmen, 'Struggle'	
(Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa, 24 Sep 86) .....	68
ANC Representative Outlines Policy Toward Academic Boycotts	
(Shaun Johnson; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 26 Sep-2 Oct 86) .....	71
Ciskei Exile Reiterates Demand for Sebe Resignation	
(SAPA, 30 Sep 86) .....	73
Tutu Says Sanctions Vote 'Moral Decision'	
(SAPA, 3 Oct 86) .....	74
Employees Tell of Fear Over Soweto Council Jobs	
(Sol Makgabutlane; THE STAR, 25 Sep 86) .....	75
Soweto Party Delegation Meets To End Council	
(SAPA, 2 Oct 86) .....	76
PAC Bulletin Admits Increase in Armed Attacks	
(THE HERALD, 16 Sep 86) .....	77
Zulu King Warns Opponents To Cease Violence	
(SAPA, 23 Sep 86) .....	78
Black Advancement Programs Seen Flawed	
(THE STAR, 23 Sep 86) .....	79
Blacks Support White Property Ownership in Black Areas	
(SAPA, 1 Oct 86) .....	80
Briefs	
Understanding of Council Police Sought	82
Tembisa Rent Boycott	82
Municipal Responsibilities of KwaZulu	83
Boost for KaNgwane Housing	83
Administrator Criticizes Black Churches	83

#### SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER

Commentary Urges West To Stop Punishing RSA, Aid Mozambique	
(Johannesburg International Service, 25 Sep 86) .....	84
Stellenbosch Report Cited on USSR's Attitudes Toward ANC	
(John D'Oliveira; THE STAR, 24 Sep 86) .....	85
Chairman Advises General Election Exclude Indians, Coloreds	
(SAPA, 23 Sep 86) .....	86
PFP Calls Planned Norweto Township 'Unviable'	
(SAPA, 24 Sep 86) .....	87

Unrest Takes Toll on Community Health (Joe Openshaw; THE STAR, 23 Sep 86) .....	88
Johannesburg City Councillor Describes Tenant Exploitation (Tony Leon; THE STAR, 24 Sep 86) .....	89
Government Criticized for Sidestepping Rent Issue (Dominique Gilbert; BUSINESS DAY, 26 Sep 86) .....	91
Cities Consider Privatization Issue (Chris Cairncross; BUSINESS DAY, 26 Sep 86) .....	92
Statistics Show More Whites Employed (SAPA, 26 Sep 86) .....	93
Nation's Academics Face Overseas Publication Ban (THE STAR, 23 Sep 86) .....	94
Fort Hare University Hit by Student Boycotts, Unrest (SAPA, 26 Sep 86) .....	95
Professor Schlemmer Gives Three Scenarios for Nation's Future (BUSINESS DAY, 26 Sep 86) .....	97
Briefs	
Church Leader Details Relief Projects	98
Church Conference Calls for Mandela Release	98
Pretoria Students Vote To Remain With ASB	98

#### ECONOMIC

Botha Announces Water Project With Lesotho (SAPA, 29 Sep 86) .....	99
Minister Says Most of Nation's Dams Dangerous (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 24 Sep 86) .....	101
Eastern Cape Wheat Farmers Blame Drought for Erosion (Shirley Pressly; WEEKEND POST, 20 Sep 86) .....	102
Experts Say Floods Needed To Break Drought (Andre du Toit; THE STAR, 23 Sep 86) .....	104
Aid for Drought-Stricken Farmers Seen as Insufficient (Andre du Toit; THE STAR, 24 Sep 86) .....	105
Indian Trade Links With Nation Revealed (THE STAR, 23 Sep 86) .....	106
Israel's UN Envoy Cites Figures on Arab Trade With RSA (BBC World Service, 2 Oct 86) .....	107

Agricultural Union President Backs Pik Botha on Sanctions (SAPA, 2 Oct 86) .....	109
Economics Reporter on Case for, Against Import Substitution (BUSINESS DAY, 24 Sep 86) .....	111
Survey Shows Exports Increase, Economy Up (SAPA, 1 Oct 86) .....	114
Economic Upswing Seen in View of Debt Agreement (Johannesburg International Service, 30 Sep 86) .....	115
Rand Mines Backs Vansa in New Platinum Venture (THE STAR, 25 Sep 86) .....	116
Economists Discuss Black, Colored Unemployment (SAPA, 26 Sep 86) .....	117

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INTER--AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFRICAN BISHOPS ASSERT INDEPENDENCE FROM EUROPEAN PATRONAGE

Bonn RHEINISCHER MERKUR/CHRIST UND WELT in German 15 Aug 86 p 22

[Article by Juergen Hoeren: "White Theology Pales in Black Africa: German, Austrian and Swiss Bishops Visit Congo States"]

[Text] "Don't force things on us"--the basic position of the West African bishops from Zaire, Angola and the People's Republic of the Congo, who met for three days in Kinshasa with seven bishops from the FRG, Switzerland and Austria, could be reduced to this simple common denominator. The symposium focused on three topics: the relationship between local church and world church, the difficult question of enculturation, and the role of the church in the search for a new world economic order. The German bishops, including Franz Hengsbach of Essen, chair of the commission for the world church of the German Bishops' Conference and Delegation leader, Josef Homeyer of Hildesheim and Anton Schlembach of Speyer, encountered a vital West African church, which is increasing in self-awareness and which nonetheless has different problems and features in Angola, the Congo and Zaire, respectively. This West African church is on the verge of a two-fold liberation. It desires finally to free itself in terms of social policies from the last remaining vestiges of the colonial period and in a world church to pursue an independent course which deviates from the worn pathways of Western theology.

A fundamental statement of the black bishops was: "Give us time and do not always meet us with distrust and reservations." This young church naturally needs the financial help of its rich Western sister churches, but it is not looking for help at any cost. "We do not want to beg," as one bishop from Zaire put it. Most of the black bishops were not greatly concerned with the standard questions put by the European bishops and experts concerning the numbers of the faithful, baptisms, marriages and funerals. They have no time for dry statistics, since they represent dioceses which are larger than Bavaria but are settled by 100,000 or fewer people, and in which there are only five or ten occupied parishes. The bishops concentrate on the life of their flocks and fortunately have not yet become administrative experts with booked-up appointment calendars.



To be sure, this West African church lacks internationally known, brilliant professors of dogmatic theology and knowledgeable canon lawyers; instead, it has active, volunteer lay people who in grass-roots congregations attempt to build up their church, to translate their faith into action.

At the Kinshasa meeting, both Ludwig Bertsch, a pastoral theologian from Frankfurt, and Walter Kasper, a dogmatic theologian from Tuebingen, warned the Roman Catholic teaching profession not to stand in the way of this African process and not to form too hasty a judgement of its independent development. "The task of the leadership is to avoid becoming restricted to one possible position during the process, but rather to keep the various possible positions in view, to evaluate the various driving forces in their interrelationship with the other spiritual and intellectual currents that are active in the church." Bishop Mambe of the Zaire bishopric of Kindu directed a serious request to the German-speaking guests: "Avoid making premature decisions concerning us; you have never really lived among us."

The bishops from the FRG, Switzerland and Austria encountered churches which do not dare with ultimate consistency to articulate their positions openly with regard to social policy, although in Angola, the Congo and Zaire the humiliation of people, exploitation and corruption are becoming ever more severe. Despite their wealth in terms of natural resources, these three states are on the verge of economic ruin. In his speech concerning a new world economic order, in which so many state place their last hopes, Father Ernst Behrens, African specialist at the German Conference of Bishops, said: "As just as a new world economic order may be in terms of the entire community of peoples, and as much as we all wish to see its realization--it is not a panacea which can be expected to cure all existing ills."

In the surprisingly open discussion, in which approximately 40 bishops participated, criticism was also directed at the charitable organizations "Missio" and "Miserior." Too much funding, it was claimed, is given to the white missionaries; in the evaluation of project proposals, more attention is paid to the missionaries than to the local black bishops, who today bear the responsibility for the church in Africa. The representatives of the charitable organizations rejected this reproach with solid arguments and concrete figures. Nonetheless, this portion of the dialogue in particular clearly revealed resentment, above all on the part of Zaire bishops, toward foreign missionaries.

In conversations which took place on the periphery of the symposium, clergymen of various religious orders complained that they increasingly had to turn over their solidly established missions to native priests, in order to take up new, difficult assignments in the slums and outlying areas, in places where the native clergy preferred not to become involved. Only against this background can it be understood that Bishop Hengsbach of Essen repeatedly underscored the importance of the missionaries and recalled their magnificent pioneering work. The Swiss bishop Eugene Maillat, who was deported from Guinea in 1967, recalled in memorable words his bitter experiences as a missionary and mission bishop. He did not enjoy the convenience of a refrigerator, but often went hungry.

It will certainly come as a surprise to some that the bishops in Kinshasa did not reach a joint declaration concerning the situation in South Africa. This was due more to the West Africans than to the German-speaking bishops. They unofficially complained that states such as the People's Republic of the Congo continue to import goods from South Africa. An economic boycott of South Africa by America and Europe would--as bishops from Zaire, the Congo and Angola said in a private conversation--further worsen the already strained economic situation in these countries.

At this symposium, the presence of the West African bishops and their warm hospitality were amazing. They had taken time for their German-speaking brothers and attempted to open up to them the African windows and doors, at least to such an extent that they could perceive actual West African reality. No effort was made to camouflage the facts. Participants said what they thought, without causing pain. The fact that the German-speaking bishops were divided into three groups and lived for three days in the local churches of Zaire, Angola and Congo resulted in new experiential horizons. Bitter poverty was experienced, but also hopeful beginnings: one saw dilapidated hospitals with inhuman conditions, but one also saw the ministering hands of religious sisters. And once again one sensed the privileged situation of the church in the FRG.

Our standards must not become the standards for the church in West Africa. This church needs understanding, openness, love and help. It was Bishop Pierre Mamie of Fribourg who said: "I have learned from you Africans. I have a black heart."

The dialogue between the German-speaking bishops and the episcopate of Zaire, Angola and the Congo is to be continued. At the urging of the blacks, the laity is also to be included in future talks, above all when topics such as the new world economic order are addressed. The central committee of the German Catholics, the supreme lay body in the FRG, should be interested in taking up this initiative. The laity in Zaire and in the Congo are resourceful and worthy dialogue partners, who are waiting for a hand to be extended to them from Germany.

It was not easy to build this bridge between German-speaking and West African bishops. In 1976, Julius Cardinal Doepfner had laid the foundation for this exchange with his trip to Africa. In 1981, Joseph Cardinal Hoeffner visited West Africa, and in 1982, eight African bishops attended a colloquium in the FRG that lasted for several days. Bishop Franz Hengsbach succinctly summarized the significance of and the need for this German-Africa exchange when he said: "Only when we meet face to face can we really get to know each other."

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CSO: 3420/55

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRENCH MILITARY PRESENCE IN REGION DETAILED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Sep 86 p 15

[Text] The first phase of the armed forces recruitment exercise in West Nile has ended up in an expected total failure, a victim of the ghosts of Uganda's past armies.

The people of West Nile have totally rejected joining the armed forces, with the majority saying that they have better things to do than engage in soldiering.

As the situation stands at the moment, most citizens in Arua and Madi districts have turned to business and agriculture with a vengeance, and the result is that the two districts are an island of peace in troubled Uganda, a situation which the residents are very sensitive and jealous about.

Most say that the peace prevailing in Arua and Madi districts is a result of the absence of heavy concentrations in the area and the determination of the local population to concentrate on business and agriculture.

Indeed the evidence is there. Arua probably has the highest per capita concentration of new pick-ups and the demand for hoes is so high that there is hardly any area which is not tilled.

Most residents say that the NRA together with Moses Ali's disciplined Rescue Front (now integrated in the NRA) are enough to maintain peace and security in the area.

Our correspondent who visited Arua saw the other side of the coin. Moses Ali is quite popular in Arua as his soldiers have recorded discipline which is comparable to that of the NRA.

"If the police can manage to recruit only 14 people," one resident said "you can imagine what the NRA shall recruit."

Another aspect which has put people off is probably the relative hardship faced by the typical NRA's as opposed to the ill-gotten luxury of the previous armies. To serve in the NRA calls for a discipline 'unknown in the previous armies.'

However, it is expected that the NRA might find some recruits from the more educated class--the 'O' levels, 'A' levels and possibly graduates.

Otherwise if there is a population which is fed up of the armed forces, it is the people of West Nile, and the reasons are there to be seen. If one thinks Luwero is a disaster, some parts of Arua and Madi can open his eyes.

/9274

CSO: 3400/147

ANGOLA

SITUATION NEAR MUNHANGO, BENGUELA RAILROAD DISCUSSED

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 17 Sep 86 p 13

[Text] According to sources which the South African press quoted as well informed, the Angolan rebel movement, UNITA, has lost control of the town of Munhango, on the Benguela railroad line.

Nearly a month ago, UNITA succeeded in defeating an attack by Angolan government forces against Munhango, the birthplace of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, and an important location for the logistical backup of UNITA units operating in northern Angola.

Nevertheless, diplomatic sources claimed that the situation concerning Munhango is confused, and that neither side is in a position to maintain actual control over what remains of the town.

The same sources say that units of the Angolan Armed Forces (FAPLA), estimated as numbering about 5,000 men, backed by armored vehicles, are meanwhile being concentrated in Locusse, south of the Benguela line.

Angolan engineering units have been moved from Locusse to the Lungue-Bungo River, in an attempt to repair the remains of a bridge that was destroyed by UNITA, one that is vital to any attack from the east heading southward.

Observers claim that, if the bridge is repaired, FAPLA will be equipped to attack Cangamba and Gago Coutinho, held by UNITA, with an offense starting at Locusse.

Bombed Positions

Sources in Johannesburg said that, during the past 2 weeks, UNITA positions south of the Lungue-Bungo River, including Cangamba and Gago Coutinho, were bombed by the Angolan Air Force.

The same sources noted that the Angolan government forces are now in absolute control of Cuito-Cuanavale.



At present, it is estimated that the Angolan forces have two brigades consisting of nearly 1,000 men each stationed in Cuito-Cuanavale, the target of a UNITA attack last month, the purpose of which was to impede a possible MPLA offensive in a southerly direction.

However, if government reinforcements should be sent from MPLA's main base in Menongue to Cuito-Cuanavale, then an offense would also be predictable against the town of Mavinga, held by UNITA.

Mavinga is of strategic importance to UNITA, because it is considered the gateway to any future offensive against UNITA's general headquarters in Jamba, in the extreme southeastern part of Angola.

#### New Strategy

Last year, in a gory battle which caused hundreds of fatalities, FAPLA did not succeed in taking Mavinga.

As UNITA admitted recently, in that battle the South African Air Force carried nearly 2,000 UNITA troops from Cazombo to Mavinga, to prevent the fall of the town.

Cazombo is now also being held by FAPLA.

Military observers of the situation in Angola say that the Angolan government's strategy now obviously consists of continuing constant pressure on UNITA, to weaken it; and that not until then will it launch an attack against the traditional areas under the rebels' control.

That strategy is also aimed at cutting off UNITA logistical backup lines from its units operating in northern Angola.

2909

CSO: 3442/7



ANGOLA

BRIEFS

COASTAL EMBANKMENT PROJECT--The general director of the Angolan enterprise, Hydraulic and Port Works (HIDROPORTOS), Carlos Teixeira, disclosed that the Ilha de Luanda coastal protection works projects will begin in February 1987. The works, consisting of 30 reinforcing buttresses (stone blocks) between the northern zone and Praia da Chicala, are aimed at the creation of infrastructures to cope with natural disasters and to increase the area of the shores, according to an Angolan news agency report. The general director of the HIDROPORTOS enterprise claimed that the land for the construction of the shipyard and the camp that will serve to support the work being done has already been prepared, and the necessary materials should be arriving in the country before the end of this month. The financing of the undertaking is being handled by the Netherlands, which will participate jointly in the works projects with 38 million florins; and the dredging and filling will be done with Dutch equipment. Carlos Teixeira stressed that there is an urgent need to acquire a dredger of medium power, so as to avoid spending foreign exchange. According to the director of the Angolan enterprise HIDROPORTOS, the works projects should be finished within 5 years; and, at the same time, trees will be planted to increase the security of the land gained from the sea. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 86 p 8] 2909

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION--A new order from the defense minister calling for the incorporation of young native citizens of the male sex in the ranks of the FAPLA was made public in Luanda yesterday. The defense minister has ordered the recruitment, between 20 September and 30 October, of youths born from 1 January to 31 December 1968, as well as holders of deferment permits that have expired deadlines, and those born between 1 January 1959 and 31 December 1967 who have not reported. The defense minister has also ordered the discharge to the reserves of members of the military who have fulfilled their active military service, joining in 1979, in accordance with circular memorandum 1/TSM/85. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Sep 86 p 1] 2909

PROVINCIAL COMMISSARIES ASSUME OFFICE--Yesterday, in Futungo de Belas, in Luanda, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, swore in the new assistant provincial commissaries recently appointed by a presidential decree. On this occasion, Cristovao Domingos Francisco da Cunha, an alternate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and Manuel Francisco and Francisco Antonio Reis Inacio

took office as assistant provincial commissaries of Luanda, Benguela, and Moxico, respectively. Also sworn in were Neto Antonio Pinto, Albertina Pedro Jose Cunene, and Andre da Silva Neto y Petelos Bengui, as assistant provincial commissaries of Bie, Cunene, and Uige, respectively. Lopes dos Santos, Mateus Domingos de Sousa, and Albino Chipapa were assigned to the provinces of Cabinda, Kuando-Kubango, and Bie. Finally, Mathias Buiti, Jose Anibal Lopes Rocha, and Estevao Sebastiao Henriques assumed the same offices in the provinces of Huila, Zaire, and Luanda-Sul, respectively. Members of the party and the government attended the ceremony. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 86 p 1] 2909

SOVIET YOUTH EXPO OPENED--A photographic exhibition on Soviet youth is open to the public at the "stand" located opposite Soweto public square. On one of the photos shown there one reads: "Soviet youth is in the leading ranks of those fighting for peace against the threat of nuclear war." The young people heartily support the peaceful initiatives put forth in the declaration from the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, on 15 January of this year, on the reduction of nuclear weapons, in phases, until their complete elimination by the year 2000. Other photos shown in the sampling illustrate the Soviet youth's participation in all the tasks involved in the economic and social life of Lenin's fatherland. In the exhibition, one may also observe depictions of the proletarian internationalism practiced by the Soviet Union in connection with the other nations of the world, particularly the People's Republic of Angola. Books and magazines on various topics may also be seen here by all those interested, particularly the Angolan youth of both sexes, who can leave to visit that "stand." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 86 p 2] 2909

MALANJE POPULATION URGED TO JOIN BPV--Malanje--Cambaixe, a commune in Malanje Province located 30 kilometers from the capital headquarters, was recently visited by Nuno de Oliveira Chiquito, second secretary of the party's Provincial Committee, together with the first municipal secretary and commissary, Mateus Celestino da Costa, who has already been introduced to the population of N'gola Luijy. At the people's rally directed by the party's second leader in Malanje, a reminder was given of the need for everyone to engage steadfastly in the production of essential goods, to raise productivity and to reduce imports of goods that could be produced in the country. The difficult economic-financial situation caused by the sharp decline in crude oil sales on the world market was given a brief explanation, noting that the solution lies in the increased production of coffee and other goods essential for stabilizing the situation. In the Cambaixe commune, Nuno de Oliveira Chiquito remarked: "It has become urgently necessary to recruit all the population into the People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV], so as to report the saboteurs of our economy and to preserve the people's conquests." That member of the executive commission of the party's Provincial Committee conducted meetings with the heads of the party's Communal Committee and the government, with whom he left instructions to be carried out based on the locality's specific conditions. He was accompanied on this visit by members of the Malanje party's Municipal Committee, and the mass and social organizations, as well as municipal delegates from some provincial ministries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Aug 86 p 3] 2909  
CSO: 3442/7

BENIN

BRIEFS

PRC DONATES MEDICAL SUPPLIES--The cooperation existing between Benin and the PRC is doing well. In fact, the PRC ambassador to the People's Republic of Benin, [name not given], on behalf of the PRC Government, has just donated a consignment of drugs and medical equipment worth more than 5 million CFA francs to the Beninese Government. The presentation ceremony took place this afternoon at the Ministry of Public Health and in the presence of Public Health Minister Andre Atchade and some officials of the Ministries of Health and Foreign Affairs. The minister of foreign affairs was represented at the ceremony. All these personalities were present at the ceremony to attest to the good relations existing between our country and the PRC. Speaking on the occasion, the PRC ambassador expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations between the two countries and expressed the hope that the fruitful cooperation between the PRC and Benin would be strengthened. As for the minister of public health, Andre Atchade, he sincerely thanked the PRC for its assistance to our country and recalled that this is the second time this year that the PRC has donated drugs and medical equipment to Benin. [Excerpt] [Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 29 Sep 86 AB] /9274

CSO: 3400/125

BURKINA

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH WADB--A loan agreement was signed on 19 September at Dakar between Burkina Faso, represented by Comrade Talata Eugene Dondasse, minister of financial resources, and the West African Development Bank [WADB] represented by its president, Aboubacar Baba Moussa. According to the terms of this agreement, WADB is to grant Burkina Faso a loan worth 940 million CFA francs to partially finance rehabilitation work on Ouagadougou Airport. [Excerpt]  
[Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Sep 86 AB] /9274

CSO: 3400/125

GHANA

BRIEFS

FRG DEVELOPMENT LOAN--Accra, 25 Sep (AFP)--Ghana will be the recipient of a \$36 million loan granted by the Federal Republic of Germany by the end of 1986 to help in realizing development projects drawn up by the Ghanaian authorities, according to the West German Embassy in Accra. In a communique published on Thursday by the FRG Embassy in the Ghanaian capital, the loan comes in the wake of an agreement signed last week in Bonn between a Ghanaian delegation led by Finance and Economic Planning Secretary Kwesi Botchwey, and a West German delegation led by Dr Wolf Preuss, director of cooperation with Africa. A greater part of the West German loan (about \$25 million) is made up of loans payable in 50 years with a 10-year grace period and at an interest rate of .75 percent. The rest consists of non-refundable loans. Several key sectors of the Ghanaian economy--agriculture, mining, transport, and water resources--are to benefit from the West German loan. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 2023 GMT 25 Sep 86 AB] /9274

CALM RESTORED IN MAMPRUSSI--Peace is returning to the Timoba and Konkomba areas in the Mamprussi district of the northern region, after a series of disturbances between the people of the two areas. A statement by the district information office says the chiefs and elders of both factions have agreed to live in peace and harmony like they did before the conflict erupted between them in November last year and in March this year. The Northern Regional Security Council, led by the undersecretary for the region, Mr Sluemana Zaccariah, had earlier visited the area to examine the situation. Mr Zaccariah told the people that the welfare of all Ghanaians is the paramount concern of the government, which will not tolerate the destruction of innocent lives. He said for the two sides to coexist peacefully, each must be prepared to forgo a little of its freedom. Security men are helping to maintain law and order in the area. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Sep 86 AB] /9274

COCOA PRICES ANNOUNCED--The Cocoa Board has announced that purchases for the 1986-87 main crop cocoa season will begin next Friday. A statement issued in Accra by the board says that the producer price to be paid at all buying centers for a loan of 30 kg of grades 1 and 2 cocoa beans is 2,500 cedis, while 5,312 cedis 50 pesewas will be paid for a load of 62.5 kg. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 28 Sep 86 AB] /9274

ROK DONATES MINIBUSES--Ghana today received a gift of 15 minibuses with spares worth 12.6 million cedis from South Korea. The South Korean ambassador



to Ghana, Mr An Yong-chol, handed over the keys to the secretary of agriculture, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, in Accra. The National Mobilization Program, the Ministries of Youth and Sports, Agriculture, and the Police Hospital, are the beneficiaries. Mr An said his government appreciates Ghana's efforts to revive her economy under the economic recovery program. The gift is therefore aimed at helping to speed up these efforts. On this part, Commodore Obimpeh said the gift is another testimony of the cordial relations between Ghana and South Korea. He disclosed that South Korean assistance to Ghana since 1984 is worth 28.5 million cedis in the form of drugs, stationery, agricultural equipment, and vehicles. Commodore Obimpeh expressed the hope that the vehicles will help solve the transportation problems of the beneficiaries. He praised South Korea's efforts for providing technical assistance for cooperation in the agricultural and sporting fields. The secretary mentioned, in particular, AFKO Fisheries Limited, described as one of the best-managed fishing companies in the country. He hoped more assistance would be forthcoming, to promote Ghana's economic recovery. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Sep 86 AB] /9274

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--A 4-member government delegation led by a member of the PNDC, Mrs Aanaa Enin, has flown to Sofia, Bulgaria, for a 4-day visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Mrs Enin told newsmen before departure that the delegation will discuss with Bulgarian authorities matters of bilateral interest. She said relations between Ghana and Bulgaria have been strengthened since the launching of the 31st December revolution. Mrs Enin recalled that Bulgaria was one of the first socialist countries that PNDC delegations visited when it came to power. She added that a visit of a member of the presidency of the Bulgarian Communist Party to Ghana last year further demonstrated the existing bonds of friendship between both countries. Other members of the delegation are Mr Marthin Amidu, undersecretary for industry, science and technology, and Mrs Doris Ocansey, executive secretary for Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, and Professor Ansah Asamoah of the University of Cape Coast. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 86 AB] /9274

NATIONALS REPATRIATED FROM NIGERIA--Security personnel at Nigeria's Murtala Muhammed Airport have repatriated 10 Ghanaians who are alleged to have obtained fictitious Nigerian resident permits. They were arrested at the last checkpoint following reports that Ghanaians are fraudulently obtaining residence permits which entitle them to pay for their air fares in Nigerian currency to any part of Europe. Some of the deportees complained on arrival at Kotoka Airport that they had legally acquired the permit and had stayed in Nigeria for a long time. A source close to the airport security stated that a number of Ghanaians arrested for similar offenses are in Nigerian cells awaiting deportation to Ghana. Another batch of 14 Ghanaian girls ranging between 13 and 21 have also been deported from Nigerian for allegedly being carriers of the AIDS disease. Our correspondent says the alleged AIDS victims, some of them shabbily dressed and others in night gowns, were not seen by the health authorities on arrival. They were allowed to go home freely. [Excerpts] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 86 AB] /9274

CSO: 3400/127



GUINEA

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH ISLAMIC BANK--The Guinean Government and the Islamic Development Bank have signed two agreements in Saudi Arabia involving a total of 6.838 million dinars, the GUINEAN NEWS AGENCY announced today. This amount includes a loan of 632,000 dinars granted as technical assistance to Guinea to help implement a forest resources inventory project. The rest will be used to help implement rural water supply projects. [Excerpt] [Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 29 Sep 86 AB] /9274

CS: 3400/124

IVORY COAST

FIVE AIRFIELDS TO BE BUILT FOR CIVIL AVIATION

AB191231 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 19 Sep 86 p 32

["Communique From the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] An important decision made by the head of state during the last Council of Ministers meeting held on Wednesday, 17 September, 1986, was omitted in our previous communique. Because of its importance for the development of our country, we are eager to inform the people about that decision.

In fact, it concerns the important decision made by the government about the construction and rehabilitation of five airfields in the interior of the country. They are the airfield of Korhogo, Man, Daloa, San Pedro, and Odienne, whose present condition makes operations dangerous and expensive.

At a time when our compatriots are increasingly using planes for their trips to the interior of the country, under proposals from the minister of public works and transports, it seemed urgent to the government to immediately undertake these projects which are estimated to cost nearly 7 billion CFA francs.

It should be pointed out that the five airfields concerned will be constructed with tarred runways. Three of them--Korhogo, Man, and Daloa--will be constructed on new sites, while the two others--San Pedro and Odienne--will be renovated with the runways extended.

These major projects planned by the government are scheduled to be completed within a 24-month period. They will help give a new impetus to the Ivorian economy in which modern transportation plays a decisive role.

Our fellow countrymen in the interior of the country will be particularly delighted with this decision.

/9274

CSO: 3400/124

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

COFFEE, COCOA PRICES FIXED--The Council of Ministers held its weekly meeting today Thursday, 2 October, at the presidential palace from 1000 through 1200 under the chairmanship of the head of state. Following the report of the minister of agriculture on the 1986 coffee and cocoa season, the president of the republic signed two decrees. The first decree fixed 1 October 1986 as the beginning of the cocoa buying season, while the purchasing price has been put at 400 CFA francs per kilogram. The second decree fixed 1 November 1986 as the beginning of the coffee buying season. The purchasing price has been put at 200 CFA francs per kilogram. These decisions were made and the prices were fixed in view of the difficult situation which these two products are facing on the world market. [Excerpts] [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Oct 86 AB] /9274

CSO: 3400/124

**LIBERIA**

**NDPL YOUTH ACCUSE RELIGIOUS LEADERS OF CLANDESTINE ACTIVITY**

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 9 Sep 86 p 6

[Text]

The Youth Wing of the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), says the move by certain religious leaders to pay Supreme Court fines for the three political leaders, (now released from detention) "was not in the interest of peace".

According to the wing, the move was a "glaring manifestation

of the religious leaders' clandestine support for the opposition".

In a prepared statement delivered at a press conference at the NDPL Sinkor headquarters yesterday, the youths accused the religious leaders of "supinely allowing the opposition to create fear and chaos in the country".

They added that these

religious leaders only come to the defense of the opposition after the law takes its due course.

Said NDPL Youth Wing Chairman Maxwell Kaba, "They did not advise the opposition to pay the fines when they were imposed by the Supreme Court, but they were willing to pay the fines after they learned that the leaders were in Belle Yella (prison).

The wing also rejected claims by the opposition about the existence of mass graves at Belle Yella.

The three opposition leaders, Jackson Doe of the Liberia Action Party (LAP), Edward Kesselly of Unity Party (UP), and William Kpoteh of the Liberia Unification Party (LUP), were detained last August for their refusal to pay Supreme Court fines of \$1,000.00 each.

The NDPL youths pointed out that the frequent decisions of the

opposition to promote what they called vandalism, chaos and confusion amongst the Liberian people are a clear indication that the experiment of the multi-party system in Liberia is not feasible.

This observation by the NDPL youth wing comes in the wake of frequent re-affirmations of government's commitment to the multi-party system as expressed by the Liberian leader who happens to be the Standard Bearer of NDPL.

/9274  
CSO: 3400/128

**LIBERIA**

**BRIEFS**

**SHIP REGISTRATION FEES REDUCED--**The National Legislature of Liberia has formally approved the reductions in vessel registration fees. The reductions are effective July 1, 1986. A Bureau of Maritime Affairs release issued here Friday said the reductions in vessel registration fees was announced by Finance Minister Robert C. Tubman in New York, USA recently. The release said basic across-the-board reductions for vessels under 80,000 net registered tons is 12 cents per ton, while vessels over 80,000 net registered tons is twenty cents per net ton. It also said a reduction of ten cents per net is granted an owner or operator who is a member in 'good standing' of the Liberian Shipowners' Council. The release said the reductions in vessel registration fees was the result of a study conducted by the world shipping market which highlighted ways the administration could assist shipowners struggle against continuing low freight rates and persistent forces working against market recovery. The release quoted Minister Tubman as saying that the high quality of service provided by Liberia to the shipowning community would continue to be improved "wherever" possible. He also announced the promulgation of new simplified procedures relative to Bareboat Charter Registration providing both for "Bareboating in" to Liberian Registry and "Bareboating out" of Liberian Registry. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Sep 86 pp 1, 6] /9274

**NEW PUBLISHING COMPANY ESTABLISHED--**A new publishing company has been established in Monrovia. The company--New Day Publishers, Inc., is under the tutelage of dedicated Liberians with various professional backgrounds including journalism, law, education and public administration, etc. According to a release issued yesterday by the new company the aims and objectives of the new publishing venture are to professionally solve all problems relating to publishing, printing, and distribution of reading materials such as textbooks, children books, novels, pamphlets, research papers or reports, yearbooks and other publications. The head office of the new corporation is temporarily located on the 3rd floor of the Finance and Trust Building at the corner of Broad/Buchanan streets, the release concluded. [Text] [Monrovia THE MIRROR in English 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 6] /9274

CSO: 3400/128

MALI

#### BRIEFS

**SFRY DONATES MEDICINE**--A consignment of drugs worth 17 million CFA francs, donated to the Ministry of Public Health by the SFRY, was this morning received at Koulouba. Also received was another special consignment of drugs donated to the Bamako administrative district. The total value of the gifts stands at approximately 20 million CFA francs. The presentation ceremony took place in the presence of the SFRY ambassador; of Dr Francoise Liliane Barry, the permanent undersecretary to the minister of health and the members of her office; and in the presence of the deputy national director of health. According to the SFRY ambassador, the gift, which falls within the framework of food and medical assistance, is the outcome of the SFRY's policy of solidarity with the countries affected by drought. [Excerpt] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 19 Sep 86 AB] /9274

**JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL AID**--Japan has just granted financial aid in the form of a donation to our country. This aid totals 550 million yen or 1.2 billion CFA francs. The bilateral convention was signed in Dakar last weekend. This financial aid is to provide for the rehabilitation of the (Baginda) strip, and the construction of the new irrigation canal and its outlets. The rehabilitation of the strip will enable an increase in agricultural production and thus help us achieve self-sufficiency in food. In 1979, Japan conducted a feasibility survey on the rehabilitation of the (Baginda) strip. The result of the study was disclosed at the beginning of this year and enabled Japan to grant us this financial aid of 550 million yen. The convention agreement was signed by Takashi Hikihara the Japanese charge d'affaires to Senegal and Fagnanama Kone the Malian ambassador to Senegal. [Text] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 24 Sep 86 AB] /9274

**FINANCIAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE**--France and Mali, this morning in Koulouba, signed a convention involving 1.118 billion CFA francs. The convention was signed for France by (His Excellency Francis Plateau) France's ambassador to Mali, while Foreign Affairs Minister Modibo Keita signed for Mali. For (Francis Plateau), this convention falls within the framework of the priority development objectives of our country. As for Minister Modibo Keita, he took this opportunity to thank the French people and government for their constant assistance to Mali. [Text] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 27 Sep 86 AB] /9274

CSO: 3400/123



MOZAMBIQUE

PRIME MINISTER VISITS MAPUTO SUPPLIES CENTER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Text]"Constant control and checking are required in the enterprises," declared the prime minister, Mario Machungo, yesterday during a visit that he paid to the supply enterprise in the city of Maputo. The head of the government noted that the checking of accounts must be done "one 500 after another," as a means of maximizing the profitability of the enterprises and preventing misappropriations.

Mario Machungo, who was accompanied by the vice minister of trade, Prakash Ratilal, and several directors of that ministry, arrived early in the morning at the offices of the city of Maputo's supply enterprise, starting a lengthy visit to the offices. He took pains to check in detail the enterprise's economic circuit, specifically analyzing the stock sheets, the accounting books, and the sheets on cash and banking transactions.

During his stay, the prime minister took the trouble to compare the accounting statistical data with the actual supplies in storage; but, also in the offices, he even observed the inside of the secretaries' desk drawers, noting that many were untidy, with important documents in piles and very messy. "I am doing this so that you will understand that we are right when we criticize," he remarked.

That enterprise, responsible for the purchase, storage, and distribution of goods of prime necessity assigned to every family by GOAM [Office for the Organization of Provisioning], has good infrastructures and a work system which, if it operated properly, could become an example of efficiency.

In fact, it was noted yesterday that the warehouses appeared to be tidy, with various commodities organized in separate piles, and provided with shelf signs indicating the amount of products present in each one at any time.

But appearance alone is not the most important thing, as attested by the fact that it is EACM's [city of Maputo supply enterprise] largest clients, the consumer cooperatives, that are the first to complain, specifically criticizing differences in weight and long delays in service.

In fact, during the visit paid yesterday by the prime minister to the two warehouses, it was noted that, despite the improved appearance, there is a lack of method and organization in the economic circuit, and major losses are occurring, owing to poor packing and faulty handling of various products.

Mario Machungo instructed the Ministry of Trade to intensify the knowledge of the causes for these irregularities, and to ensure the conditions that would enable EACM to render its clients efficient service.

Yesterday afternoon, NOTICIAS learned that the Ministry of Trade has already appointed a team headed by a national director, which will assist the management group of the city of Maputo supply enterprise in making the documentary circuit and the movement of commodities more operative, and in ensuring financial and managerial control of stocks.

Moreover, we contacted EACM's general director, Arnaldo Chamuco, who admitted that the criticism made by the prime minister was warranted, and pledged to guarantee an immediate cleaning of the facilities, including the office equipment, file cabinets, and secretaries' desk drawers.

2909

CSO: 3442/9

MOZAMBIQUE

ITALY MAKES 'SIGNIFICANT GIFT' OF TRUCKS TO RED CROSS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, in Maputo, the government of the Republic of Italy delivered to the Red Cross of Mozambique a sizable donation consisting of 21 trucks for transporting goods, one of which is a mobile shop truck. The significant gift, worth \$3 million, as was remarked on the occasion of the presentation, will make possible an improved exercise of this humanitarian institution's activity, in its agencies distributed all over the country.

The donated trucks can drive on any type of terrain, because they are all equipped with four-wheel drive systems. They have been accompanied by the respective spare parts. The delivery ceremony took place at the Rennies storage facilities in Matola.

The Italian ambassador to Mozambique, Georgio Testori, undertook the presentation of the gift. Representing Mozambique was the president of the Red Cross of Mozambique, Isaias Funzamo, who, among others associated with this activity, was accompanied by the chief agent of the League of Red Cross Societies, Bo Backstrom.

In taking the floor, Isaias Funzamo began by conveying his thanks to the Italian Government and Red Cross, through Ambassador Testori.

The CVM president also noted that, with this donation to our institution, it is equipped with transportation facilities for all the agencies.

The Italian ambassador, in turn, said that he was gratified to have been able to make a delivery of trucks that will help to ease the suffering of many Mozambicans stricken by drought and famine at present.

Georgio Testori commented: "I am, in fact, highly gratified. The donation was made possible by the efforts of the president of the Italian Red Cross, Maria Pia Fanvani, who visited Mozambique last year"; and added that the trucks should be used on behalf of peace in Mozambique.

He noted that, just a month ago, Mozambique received in the town of Pemba a solidarity vessel from the Italian town of Reggio Emilia.

2909

CS0: 3442/9

MOZAMBIQUE

DROUGHT VICTIMS RECEIVE CLOTHING, MEDICINE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, a donation worth \$5 million was given by the international organization, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, with headquarters in Washington, in the United States of America, to the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters. The gift consists of clothing for working and professional people, and a variety of medicines.

At the function to present these items, which took place at the Rennies storage facilities located in the town of Matola, the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States and Portugal accredited to Mozambique, Peter Jon de Vos and Dr Jose Cesar Palouro das Neves, respectively, were in attendance.

Also present was the director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, Amos Mahanjane, as were some officials from the Health Ministry and from various Protestant and Catholic volunteer organizations working in our country, namely, the Lutheran World Federation, Caritas of Mozambique, and the Christian Council of Mozambique.

As was announced on this occasion, the items donated yesterday will be distributed among the provinces in the northern part of the country, particularly Niassa Province, where the state of nakedness is most glaring.

The United States ambassador said that the delivery of these items reflects the spirit of friendship and solidarity that exists between the organization, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, and the Mozambican people; adding that the members of this organization are expending efforts to make more support of this kind possible in the future.

The Portuguese ambassador, in turn, noted that the Luso-American Association in Lisbon signed an agreement with the Sovereign Military Order of Malta aimed at providing material support to the countries whose official language is Portuguese, in the event of emergency situations.

The Portuguese ambassador also stressed that a percentage of the cost of freight for transporting the 20 containers to Maputo filled with clothing and medicines was financed by the Luso-American Association in Lisbon.

Taking the floor, the director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, Amos Mahanjane, remarked that this was not the first time that the international organization, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, had donated items to our country; because, last October, a donation sent by this organization, consisting of 367 tons of clothing, arrived in Mozambique and was subsequently distributed among the areas most devastated by drought and, consequently, by nakedness.

According to the director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, the first donation had a great impact on our country's population and, since that time, there has remained in the memory of all those who benefited from it the image of a significant solidarity in the relations between the friends from the Sovereign Military Order of Malta and the Mozambican people.

2909

CSO: 3442/9

MOZAMBIQUE

CASHEW NUT TREE PLANTING CAMPAIGN IN ANGOCHE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A program to promote cashew nuts, by planting more trees, is under way in the district of Angoche, in Nampula Province. Furthermore, work is in progress in that part of the province to select seed of the nut, as well as to prepare the land; which should be completed early this October. This information was provided by the administrator of Angoche district, Bernardo Munhaque, a few days ago, as he was talking with our reporter.

The work for the cashew nut promotion program was assigned to the political agencies of the localities, and the communal villages and neighborhoods, with a view toward ensuring the involvement of the district's entire population.

According to Bernardo Munhaque, the cashew nut promotion program in that part of Nampula Province calls for the planting of over 143,000 cashew nut trees; and work is currently under way to demarcate land, installing stakes on the sites where the trees will be planted.

As the Angoche administrator observed, the work to select seed and to distribute it among the farmers is being done by the district cashew nut services, in cooperation with the directors of the cashew nut and agriculture enterprises, and it should be finished by 15 October.

The cashew nut promotion program is aimed essentially at raising production of the nut which has in recent years undergone a decline, owing to the aged condition of the cashew nut trees, or their destruction by uncontrolled burning.

On this occasion, the Angoche District administrator said that, during the 1984-85 marketing campaign, 3,500 tons of cashew nuts were sold. This index dropped increasingly during the next campaign, in which only 2,000 tons were marketed.

Bernardo Munhaque commented: "But this decline was not due only to the old condition or the destruction of cashew nut trees by uncontrolled burning; it was also a result of the rain and fog which caused a sudden deflowering"; adding that, "If it doesn't rain during September, the prospects for the current campaign are good."



To prevent the destruction of the cashew nut trees by uncontrolled fires, and also to ensure the success of the coming cashew nut marketing campaign, an effort is being made throughout the district to clean the cashew nut trees. As the district administrator remarked, at the present time the work to clean the cashew trees has been carried out in over 1,742 units, a number which is expected to increase with the involvement of the entire population of that section of the country.

Angoche District currently has two cashew nut processing factories, which serve the other adjoining districts, namely, Moma, Mogovolas, and Mogincual, employing a total of 1,200 workers.

2909

CSO: 3442/9

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MANICA THREATENED WITH LACK OF BEEF--Over the next 3 years, Manica Province might be deprived of beef consumption, owing to the thefts of cattle and the constant moving of the population, prompted by the armed bandits' destabilizing activity. This announcement was made on Thursday to Governor Rafael Maguni, during his visit to the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, in the provincial capital of Manica, Chimoio. On that occasion, the provincial director of agriculture in Manica informed the governor that action would be taken during the next 3 years to increase the supply of cattle. Of the 60,000 head of cattle that the province had during previous years, there has now been a reduction to 28,000, as a result of the aforementioned causes. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 86 p 2] 2909

COOPERATION WITH FRG STUDIED--Yesterday afternoon, in Maputo, talks began between our country and the FRG, aimed at analyzing the bilateral cooperation program currently under way, as well as planning activities for the 2-year period 1986-87. The talks, which are being held in the facilities of the National Planning Commission, are part of regular meetings held between the two countries. The Mozambican delegation to the meeting is headed by Joao Carrilho, national director of the Rural Development Department; while that of the FRG is led by Dr Rainer Barthelt, chief of the Division for Southern Africa of the FRG's Ministry of Cooperation. The meeting participants will debate the bilateral cooperation in the areas of transportation and communications, in which there is a project to rehabilitate derricks in the ports of Maputo, Beira, and Nacala, as well as the emergency power plant in the port of Maputo. Also to be analyzed is the project to rehabilitate diesel power plants of FRG origin existing all over the country, including the Maputo thermal power plant and the construction of the Telex power plant in the city of Beira. The program for assistance to family farming in Manica, to the food reserve siloes in Maputo, and to the Highway Training School in the town of Xai-Xai will also be a topic for analysis during the talks started yesterday. The Mozambican delegation to the meeting will make some proposals aimed at having the cooperation between the two countries include the health and education areas in the future. The delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany arrived in Maputo yesterday for a 3-day visit. During this interval, the visitors will contact officials from education, light and food industry, health, transportation and communications, and agriculture. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 86 p 2] 2909  
CSO: 3442/9

NAMIBIA

EDUCATION MINISTER URGES RACIAL COOPERATION

MB021548 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek Oct 2 SAPA--All the people of SWA/NAMIBIA, irrespective of race, class, economic or social status, were entitled to a fair chance to develop their individual powers of mind and spirit to the utmost, a senior cabinet minister said today. Mr Andrew Matjila, the minister of national education and the Central Personnel Institute, was speaking at the opening of the Otjiwarongo Secondary School.

He said the SWA/NAMIBIA Government wanted "to see this country welding itself into some semblance of a nation--and it is getting too late in the day." He said SWA/NAMIBIA could not afford court cases "whose main aim is to delay the process of nation-building."

"What was unimaginable a generation ago has been unfolding during the past decade in front of our very eyes. Black people, white people, brown people, can live together, pray together, eat together, learn together, yes even marry--and God's blessings are being showered upon us. What now remains is for us to take these modern developments in our country to their logical conclusion. That is why the cabinet of this country, the highest executive authority in this land, has decided that as from January 1987, no school in the country shall be utilized for the exclusive use of a particular group--this means that no child shall be refused admission to any school solely because he happens to wear the wrong skin colour, or belongs to a different race group.

"Of late there is marked confusion about the cabinet decision. Press reports compound the issue, some by lamentable speculation, others by purposely beating the drums of racial hatred and embarrassment to the government of national unity. History will not spare the idlers in our society, whose main occupation is to disarm the protagonists of reform and brotherhood between black and white.

Mr Atjila said that if an unfriendly and hostile foreign power had attempted to impose "on our white countrymen the mediocre educational performance that exists in black schools in this country today, they might well have viewed it as an act of aggression. However, the other side of the coin is staggering: We have in effect been committing educational disarmament.

"With the introduction of an own government service in Namibia in 1980, black and brown citizens were caught pants down. We were not only unable to get qualified black and brown manpower for the central government departments, but almost none for the second tiers that were created for our ethnic groups. What a tragedy that people cannot even run their own affairs effectively."

Mr Matjila said black and brown citizens should realise that the time was long past when it was taken for granted that the destiny of the territory was the sole prerogative of the white community. "You have an important role to play here, and more than ever before, in all educational matters. We live in a Namibia surrounded by determined, and in certain cases well educated, and strongly motivated competitors. Some of them are already celebrating their 20th year of independence, while we still languish in uncertainty. It is not only dangerous, but tantamount to treason to try and delay or sabotage the process of educational development", Mr Matjila said.

/9716

CSO: 3400/112

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

**HYPOCRISY OF SANCTIONS**--The cabinet minister in South-West Africa/Namibia says the fact that South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia are treated the same when it comes to sanctions is proof that the international community's motives are not honest. This is the view of the leader of the Labor Party [LP] and minister of transport affairs in South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr David Bezuitenhout. Addressing the 11th Congress of the LP in Windhoek, he said South-West Africa/Namibia had already achieved everything that the international community was demanding. This included the abolition of apartheid, the release of prisoners, and participation of blacks in government. Still, the territory was so misjudged that no one even spoke to it. With reference to SWAPO, Mr Bezuitenhout said the world was deaf to the cries of help from worried mothers whose children had supported SWAPO and had now disappeared off the face of the earth. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Sep 86 MB]

**PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE**--Windhoek Sept 23 SAPA--Twelve political prisoners have been on a hunger strike in the Windhoek prison since Friday, the commissioner of prisons in SWA/NAMIBIA, Col Johan Roberts, confirmed today. The 12, who were convicted in terms of the terrorism act, have refused food and drink since Friday. Col Roberts said he could not disclose details of the hunger strike. He said he would meet with the cabinet today to brief them on the situation and it was up to the cabinet to issue a statement should they so wish. Newspaper reports said it was believed the 12 were protesting against their convictions in terms of the terrorism act, an item of legislation that has been the centre of legal controversy in recent months. Opponents of the act claim that it is a South African law which contradicts the provisions of the transitional government's bill of fundamental rights and objectives. A recent amendment by the South African State President, Mr P. W. Botha, to the proclamation containing the bill is also disputed and the court wrangle is continuing. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346 GMT 23 Sep 86 MB]

**BISHOP CHARGES TRUST LOST IN U.S.**--Windhoek--The United States's decision to support UNITA by supplying arms means it can no longer be trusted as the "honest broker" in the negotiating process in South Africa, says Bishop James Kauluma, head of the Anglican Church in Namibia. The bishop--who spent some years in America and is married to an American--said the Namibian people and churches had lost their trust in the U.S. as a leader in the protection of human rights and as champion of the oppressed. Speaking during the annual conference of the Council of

29 October 1986

Churches of Namibia (CCN), which has just ended in Windhoek, Bishop Kauluma called on both South Africa and the U.S. to remove the issue of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola from the Namibian independence question. He asked both countries to cooperate with the United Nations in implementing the Resolution 435 settlement plan. CCN secretary-general Dr Abisai Shejevali said calls for sanctions on South Africa should be given strong support by Namibian churches. He warned that the current interim government in Windhoek was conniving with Pretoria to declare a type of UDI in Namibia. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Sep 86 p 7 MB]

FUNDS FOR OIL SEARCH ASSIGNED--The cabinet of South-West Africa has approved a further 25 million rands for the territory's oil prospecting program. This was announced in Windhoek by the minister of mining affairs, Mr Andreas Shipanga. Mr Shipanga said tests for gas in the Kudu oil field along the coast of South-West Africa have indicated that a considerable quantity of oil may be present. The next phase of the drilling program is expected to last for 8 months. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 2 Oct 86 MB]

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CSO: 3400/112



SENEGAL

BRIEFS

ITALY DEVELOPMENT LOAN--Here is a release from the Ministry of Economy and Finance: a loan of \$7.7 million--that is 2.541 billion CFA francs, has been granted to the Republic of Senegal by the Italian Government through the (?Mendios Credito Centrale), an Italian financial institution. This loan, which was obtained under very favorable conditions, falls within the framework of the implementation of the 3-year cooperation program adopted between Italy and Senegal at the recent meeting of the Senegal-Italy joint commission. Italy is currently financing development projects in various sectors in Senegal such as agriculture, food industry, fisheries, environmental sanitation, water supply, power, health, and food aid. [Text] [Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Oct 86 AB] /9274

CANADIAN AID FOOD AGREEMENT--Within the framework of their cooperation and development program, Canada and Senegal this week signed a draft agreement under which Canada will donate, through the Canadian Agency for International Development, a food aid worth 4 million Canadian dollars--that is 1 billion CFA francs, for the 1986-1987 financial year. This planned food aid, which will consist of purchasing and shipping 13,000 tons of corn and 900 tons of dried milk to Senegal, will arrive in Dakar in January 1987. [Text] [Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 30 Sep 86 AB] /9274

CSO: 3400/127

TANZANIA

DEFENSE MINISTER URGES CONFRONTATION WITH RSA

EA021118 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0345 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The struggle by the black people of South Africa to liberate themselves from the oppressive Boer regime as well as the new techniques adopted by the Boers in an attempt to consolidate their rule have forced African countries to review their former strategy on the liberation of the countries still suffering from colonialism and oppression. This was stated yesterday by the deputy prime minister and minister of defense and national service, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, while addressing journalists at the Foredhani Hotel in Dar Es Salaam. He said that independent Africa, the frontline states and the pro-African international community should recognise the fact that a direct confrontation with the Boers is a must.

[Begin Salim recording] Ndugu Journalists. When we discuss the strategy and techniques currently adopted by the frontline states, there are several issues which we must take into consideration. Firstly, what is the current situation? We must recognize the fact that, whether we like it or not, the idea that the South African issue should be the last item on the agenda is now without foundation. Independent Africa, the frontline states and the pro-African international community must wake up to the truth that whether we like it or not we must be involved in a head on confrontation with the South African Boers. As I mentioned earlier, the struggle by the black people as well as the action taken by the Boers call for a modification of our strategy.

For former strategy was that we should start with Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Zimbabwe, Namibia and then finally move into South Africa. This was our former strategy. The strategy has been overtaken by events and must be [word indistinct].

Secondly, and this is a basic issue, we must understand that we are fighting a powerful, determined and ruthless enemy. Let us not make the mistake of assuming that the South African Boer regime is similar to that of Salazar Coetano, or that of Smith. The conditions are different.

When we fought Portuguese rule, it is true that the struggle was tough, but the regime--joking at the United Nations we describe the then Portuguese government as primitive. It was a case of an underdeveloped country trying to rule another underdeveloped country. Furthermore, the Portuguese were fighting on three fronts--that is in Guinea Bissau, in Mozambique, and in Angola while the regime itself was based in Lisbon. Therefore, it had logistical as well as other problems. The South African regime does not have similar problems. [end recording]

UGANDA

NRA RECRUITMENT EFFORT FAILS IN WEST NILE

Kampala FINANCIAL TIMES in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Text]

African leaders often refer to France as West Africa's "gendarme". And last week's decision to send troops to the West African state of Togo after an attempted coup, showed the French Government is still committed to using armed forces to help keep its allies in power in Africa.

Besides Cuba, France is the only foreign power to have thousands of troops in Africa.

There are 7 300 French soldiers in Africa, says Miss Helen Kitchen, director of the African Studies Programme at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington.

They are stationed at strategic bases in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Djibouti and the Central African Republic.

In addition the French Navy makes use of Reunion Island and the Comores as supply points for its Indian Ocean naval force.

In addition troops from the French Foreign Legion are stationed in Mayotte, in the Comores archipelago.

And the 47 000-strong Rapid Action Force, stationed in Toulouse, can be called to intervene in Africa at any moment.

While last week's intervention in Togo to save the regime of General Gnassingbe Eyadema was small, France has in-

tervened in a larger scale in Zaire and Chad.

In 1977 and 1978 French troops were called to save Zaire's copper-rich province of Shaba from falling to rebels.

In 1983 French troops and planes intervened in Chad to protect the Government of President Hissene Habre from Libyan-backed rebels.

In July France showed its military muscle in West Africa when 1 500 French troops took part in a military exercise near Libreville, in Gabon.

France's military commitment to Africa is largely due to its economic interests.

Last year it was estimated that 300 000 French citizens were doing business or serving in a wide range of advisory, technical and educational roles in Africa.

There are said to be more French citizens in Ivory Coast now than there were when it was a French colony.

The Paris-based *African Defence Journal* says that one of the main aims of French policy towards Africa "has been to avoid the forming of zones of tension that might be detrimental to France's interests."

France has defence agreements with eight African countries, the most recent one, signed in 1983, with Togo.

France intervened there last week at the request of President Eyadema.

These agreements authorise French forces to engage in operations in those eight countries — Cameroon, Comores, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Gabon, Central African Republic, Senegal and Togo.

In addition France has "technical military assistance agreements" with 24 African countries.

Two African military academies in Zaire and Ivory Coast where officers from several African countries are trained are run under French guidance thus assuring Paris a say in the training of top-level officers from several countries.

Hundreds of African army officers are also trained in France itself. This year Djibouti alone has 100 men being trained in France.

The *African Defence Journal* says that France has recently begun to expand its field of influence to the Portuguese-speaking countries in the continent.

France now plays a role in equipping the armed forces of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau and this is expected to open the way for a close co-operation with Mozambique and Angola.

The Angolan rebel group Unita has said that the Angolan army is now also using French helicopters.

/9274

CSO: 3400/147

UGANDA

RETURNING REFUGEES TO SETTLE IN MOYO, ARUA DISTRICTS

Kampala NEW VISION in English 23 Sep 86 p 16

[Article by Festo Ebongu]

[Text]

UGANDAN refugees in southern Sudan want to come back home as soon as possible because of the increasing turmoil there.

Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand Ugandans are expected to return. Most of them are expected to settle in Moyo and Arua districts. Very few are reported to have settled in Nebbi and Gulu. And according to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, food and other assistance can now reach there.

Mr Willie Young, the representative of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) disclosed yesterday in Kampala.

"We do not know who is in control of southern Sudan. But we are concerned with the condition of the refugees there. Our role is to provide them with the essentials of life", Young said.

He explained that since the attack of refugee settlements in the eastern bank of the Nile in the Sudan, and another in the west bank recently, refugees want to return.

Before the rebel attack of northern Uganda, he said his office was providing food to about two hundred families in Ajumani and arrangements were being made to provide transport to more people who had wanted to return.

"But the recent bit of turmoil in the region has tended to have a temporal effect on these people's plans to come back", he added.

Following the attack from southern Sudan and the subse-

quent border closure, his office has failed since then to deliver fuel for the trucks in the Sudan which would carry the returnees, he said.

There are 130,000 refugees settled in the west bank, in the Sudan. They hope to return after harvesting their crops which they will return with. But the Sudanese government is not allowing them to carry iron sheets. It is said that it is not customary to break down a building, in the Sudan.

However, Mr Young said arrangements are being made to dispatch two teams and food supply to the North.

The Swedish team will drill 100 bore holes in the rural areas in Moyo to provide returnees with drinking water, while the Swiss team will construct seven clinics and dispensaries and provide health care for six months. Each team has eight members. They have not been able to do a thing for the past one month.

Mr Young pointed out that UNHCR will provide assistance for six months after which sister agencies such as UNDP, are expected to provide more rehabilitation aid for these people.

He said when he visited Moyo, Ajumani, Pakele, Oraba, Orube, Koboko and Arua two weeks ago, "We saw no signs of lack of security. Soldiers at the check points were nice and were not harrasing anybody", he said.

He was also happy to note that refugees who returned in May had already resettled save for the people living in Dufule. He said malnutrition and in-

fant mortality rate was high.

He said people there were picking water lilies from the Nile for food. This situation has been caused by lack of transport to distribute food to the 6,000 people living in Dufule. But he added that his office was not doing much regarding food supply in Gulu and Kitgum.

Most of the refugees in the Sudan fled when the rebels currently causing trouble were in power. Young said on their return, they would be sympathetic to the government for enabling their return.

"It would appear that the rebels would want to prolong the refugees' stay in the Sudan because they have been benefiting from the aid provided to them", he observed.

He added, "until the NRM government came to power, no report had ever originated from our office in the Sudan expressing the desire of the refugees return".

In another development, 822 people from the southern Sudan are seeking asylum in Uganda.

They are currently living in Fuda near Ajumani. But Mr Young says, "we shall not be able to provide any assistance to these people until the Uganda government has made a formal request to our office to do so."

But the United Nations has announced that it will go ahead to air lift food to southern Sudan in spite of the Sudanese government's failure to guarantee security for the operation.

ZIMBABWE

PLANS FOR NEW CONSTITUTION OUTLINED

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text]

**WIDE-RANGING** constitutional changes planned for next year to dismantle the Westminster parliamentary system in the Assembly and the Senate were announced yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo.

The measures include the speedy establishment of an executive presidency, the scrapping of racial representation, creation of an unilateral legislature and making Members of Parliament work full time.

Cde Zvobgo told the Senate in response to queries during the debate on the Presidential speech that the proposed changes were to "de-mythify and decolonise the present procedural myths" that were borrowed from the British system.

"Why should a speech be defined literally like a speech. Why should we not be able to deliver them in song... the British do not, and so what?" he questioned amid quips of: "Can we bring our drums to the House?"

He said the ruling Zanu (PF) party and its Government thought it prudent to amend the Lancaster House Consti-

tution which ushered in the country's independence in 1980 and that most of the proposed changes would be introduced next year.

Although he would not give fuller details, Cde Zvobgo said the establishment of an executive presidency had been mandated during the armed struggle and at the party's second congress two years ago.

"Details will have to wait until very thorough consideration has been undertaken but I can say I look forward to the year after next with great joy," he said.

On racism, the minister said there only remained "very few months" for it to be abolished by scrapping the constitutionally entrenched 20 white seats in the Lower House.

He warned that members sitting in Parliament on the basis of their race would find themselves out after the Bill which, he said, he was "very anxious" to introduce.

There were "extensive

and well advanced" plans to amend various aspects of Parliament. Among them, he said, was the introduction of a committee system for both Houses shaped along the lines of the New Zealand parliament which he said was "extremely stimulating".

Such an arrangement would ensure that the needs of the people were "clearly articulated and vocalised", he added.

Earlier Cde Zvobgo accused Senator P. K. van der Byl of feigning ignorance of the contents of the Missing Persons Act.

The senator had asked what the Act was about and whether it included missing ministers.

"I think it was mere mischief... it would have been a little more balanced if he wondered if it included missing senators like Van der Byl who does not regularly attend," said Cde Zvobgo.

He dismissed the senator's contribution as "confused but nevertheless humorous" and invited him to his office for an "educated discussion". --

/9274

CSO: 3400/100



ZIMBABWE

# OVERPRODUCTION 'AMONG SMALL-SCALE COMMERCIAL FARMERS WELCOMED

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 13

[Text] So successful were the efforts of the small-scale commercial farmers last season that there is now what the president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Cde Gary Magadzire, has termed a "crisis of overproduction" of grain.

"After the tormenting drought years, this must be a welcome crisis for which farmers can be commended," the ZNFU leader told delegates at the 47th annual congress of the union in Mutare this week.

The season had seen a record production of grain, with maize registering an annual increase of 35 percent from 15,995 tonnes in 1980 to 50,071 tonnes last year. Cotton production boasting an annual rise of 52.5 percent, went up from over 3 million kg in 1980 to 9.6 million kg.

An on-farm survey to determine the size of farm area cultivated, types of crops grown, their yields and the types of livestock reared had been undertaken to give the ZNFU a more thorough understanding of the position and requirements of each small-scale commercial farmer.

The union had then implemented various programmes resulting in the small-scale commercial growers producing better quality output and receiving higher prices for their commodities, said Cde Magadzire.

More members had adopted crops better suited to their respective regions. In Matabeleland, Midlands and Masvingo, where farmers had previously been growing an unsuitable variety of maize, there was a record sorghum crop during the last season.

The small scale commercial farmers had registered increased gains in productivity with improvements in per capita yields and union members were growing a wider variety of crops, including soya beans, tobacco, groundnuts, sorghum and sunflower.

Some small-scale farmers now grew tea and coffee while others had begun growing wheat.



"This organisation will continue to encourage a more widespread growth of these and other specialised crops," said the ZNFU president.

More ZNFU members had shown enthusiasm for commercial dairy farming following the success of the first such scheme in Marirangwe last year.

The number of agricultural shows held by farmers had increased and the ZNFU intended in the 1986-87 season to compete for the first time in agricultural shows at the national and provincial levels.

But, Cde Magadzire warned, there was no room for complacency as the union was yet to fully satisfy its goal of sustainable and viable productivity.

"We consider this to be a challenge to the union and its members, a challenge which can be met if concerted efforts are made to continue the positive development that has taken place over the period under review."

The Agricultural Finance Corporation had been invited to help the small-scale commercial farmers to improve their financial management skills.

Noting the importance of the agro-extension service and the external financial service to the viability of the small-scale farming, the ZNFU was recommending that the AFC form a department of financial extension.

To ease farmers' access to inputs the union hoped that seed and chemical companies would be more supportive by delivering their inputs to the warehouses which were being built with this facility in mind.

"We may need to solicit the good offices of the Government in the negotiating process with the agro-industrial companies," said Cde Magadzire.

"We fear that the small-scale commercial farm sub-sector will not be given the weight it deserves if no effort is made to resolve the problems hampering a fuller realisation of the potential of its farmers."

Cde Magadzire said there was need for some changes in the sub-sector which included a requirement for younger people and more dynamic skills.

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CSO: 3400/100

ZIMBABWE

## PLANS TO PHASE OUT VEHICLE MODELS DEBATED

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text]

THE Government plans to streamline car models and gradually phase some out to overcome the shortage of spare parts throughout the country, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Oliver Munyaradzi, said yesterday.

Answering questions on the car industry in the Senate, Cde Munyaradzi said the move would save foreign exchange because spares would then be bought in bulk at quantity discounts.

But importers would continue to receive their foreign currency allocations for spares for other models. "It is envisaged that, in time, those various models not being assembled locally will no longer be on the roads due to natural wear and tear. The process is, therefore, gradual until these models are no longer resourceable.

"The current practice is that we have too many models in the country, some of which were brought in as complete built-ups and others which were assembled locally.

"If we have only fewer models being assembled in the country, then even the range of spares which will be required

will be compatible with those makes and the current shortages will be minimised to a great extent," he said.

The minister said there were many importers of spares "with very small allocations" who failed to meet the minimum order requirements making it difficult to service the entire Zimbabwean fleet satisfactorily.

Current franchise holders of locally-assembled cars would cede their allocations to assembly plants to import spares.

"In other models, the importation of both kits and spares will be centralised under a central spares depot while the distribution will continue as at present," said the minister.

He said the Government was concerned about the high cost of car repairs and the Prices Board was busy trying to "streamline charges for this service" in the motor industry.

However, price controls on second-hand cars would remain in force until a rational method of improving them was worked out. -

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CSO: 3400/100

ZIMBABWE

BEIRA CORRIDOR GROUP SEEKING INVESTORS

Johannesburg THE STAR (Metro) in English 25 Sep 86 p 4M

[Text] HARARE — The Beira Corridor Group, a company formed in Zimbabwe to promote the development of a 30 km-wide strip of territory through Mozambique from the Zimbabwe border to the port of Beira, is to go public next month.

About 250 organisations will be invited to take up one share of R6 800 each in the company which has already borrowed R17 million to help rehabilitate the railway line running through the corridor for 300 km.

TOLL CHARGES

The chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, Mr Denis Norman, former Minister of Agriculture in Zimbabwe, said this week that the funds raised by going public will go to help other projects.

The investments will be recouped through levies on rail goods or toll charges on the road to Beira.

Zimbabwe is placing its hopes on developing the route to Beira as a replacement for its transport routes through South Africa.

Mr Norman said public and private

sector groups would meet donors in Brussels next month to firm up pledges for the project.

He said more than \$100 million of the \$200 million pledged so far had been committed, mainly by the European Economic Community, the Netherlands, Denmark and the Beira Corridor Group.

The Beira Corridor Group was set up by a Zimbabwean company, Tabex, which has extensive tobacco interests, and the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

Priority at present is being given to rehabilitating the railway line, while repairs to the main road have been put back until after rains next year.

Development of the port is expected to get under way in January and will take three years to complete.

Sources say that at present Beira is handling about one million tons of cargo a year which includes 700 000 tons of fuel for the pipeline to Zimbabwe. Almost all of the remaining 300 000 tons is export traffic.

When Rhodesia was using Beira as its main port, it was handling five million tons of imports and exports.

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CSO: 3400/117

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

**GEOLOGIST: OIL PROSPECTS SLIM**--A senior government geologist yesterday rated the chances of an oil strike in the Zambezi Valley as "very, very slim". Interest in the mineral-rich area gained momentum with the discovery of deep sediments which appeared to favour the development of potentially oil-bearing hydrocarbons, prompting the West Germans to plough \$2.6 million into an exploration programme which they have since completed. The four-month study carried out between the Hunyani River and Mukumbura along the northeastern border involved the use of sophisticated computer technology designed to measure the conductivity of rocks to depths of more than 10 km. Results of the survey were being processed in Germany and were expected to be presented early next year, Mr Colin Andersen, the deputy director of the department of geological surveys said in Harare. Interest in oil in Zimbabwe dates back to the days of UDI in the mid-1960s when investigations were carried out in the Gonarezhou area in the south-east of the country, but results were disappointing. "The view that seems to be gaining ground is that oil exploration is about to take off...I think that is erroneous," Mr Andersen said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 86 p 13] /9274

**BOOKS FROM USSR**--The Soviet-based Novosti Press Agency (APN) yesterday gave 25,000 books worth more than \$35,000 to the Ministry of Education. Ranging over 60 titles, the books cover politics, economics, science and fiction and will be distributed to secondary schools in all provinces of the country. Receiving the books, the Deputy Minister of Education, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said: "With the current shortage of literature in the country, I am sure these books will be eagerly received and read." [PHOTO CAPTION] Above: The ANP chief correspondent in Southern Africa, Cde Sergei Borisov (right), and his colleague Cde Yuri Alexeev (left) unpack the books for Senator Culverwell. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 86 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/100

SOUTH AFRICA

REAGAN POLICY SEEN AS STIMULANT TO PEACEFUL REFORM

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Jul 86 p 14

[Editorial: "A Voice of Reason"]

[Text] In a powerful speech on America's policy toward South Africa, President Ronald Reagan stated views which show particular insight and knowledge of the complicated and potentially dangerous problem situation confronting South Africa. With his reason, President Reagan brought needed balance to the current worldwide emotional cry against South Africa. He had on the one hand criticism about aspects of the South African policy with which he does not agree, but on the other hand left no obscurity about where he stands. The fact that, despite strong opposition in the American Congress and even his own party, President Reagan sees his way clear to state views that can be least of all popular in the present anti-South African climate speaks volumes for his integrity and realism. We believe that President Reagan let himself be led by his own strong personal convictions and principles. South Africa's strategic importance, unfortunately ignored by so many Western bodies in their blind condemnation of South Africa, obviously weighs heavily with him.

Since he came to office, President Reagan has made no secret of the fact that he foresees great dangers if Russian expansionism is allowed to take its course unhindered. He is realistic enough to realize that Russia will be the real victor if South Africa is devastated and the subcontinent is plunged into a state of increasing confrontation. He has also repeatedly stressed the immorality and futility of sanctions against a country which, as he himself puts it, is in an important transitional phase. Like the British prime minister, he understands only too well that the primary victims of sanctions will be those very people whom America and the West want to help so much.

President Reagan's policy statement also shows his aversion to the type of violence and terror now occurring in South Africa. He has not hesitated to express himself strongly against the "barbaric" necklace murders and the planting of bombs in public places, which the ANC engages in. The realism which President Reagan reveals about the South African situation has come as a fresh breeze. This does not mean that South Africans can now rest on their laurels. They will have to continue to make the changes which are necessary for peaceful coexistence in the country and which can strengthen the hand of their friends, such as President Reagan.

13084  
CSO: 3401/175



SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA SUPPORTER PLEADS FOR IMPROVED BLACK LIVING STANDARDS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jul 86 p 13

[Article by Political Editorial Staff: "Bureaucracy 'Contributes to Black Fury'"]

[Text] Johannesburg — The bureaucracy's contribution to the frustration and fury in the black community was sharply criticized here yesterday by Dr Louis Rive, who at the same time expressed his concern about the lack of coordinated future planning. Dr Rive said there are so many positive elements in the dispensation which the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has initiated that every loyal South African ought to support him. "It is unfortunately true that bureaucratic establishments have long been losing credibility among Blacks, and are to a high degree the cause of frustration, fury and antagonism, which contribute to a climate of revolution." In his secondar's speech at the annual meeting of the Permanent Building Society, he also expanded on his own frustrations and consequent termination of his involvement in improving black areas in kwaZulu/Natal. Many have guessed and even cast reproaches about the termination of his involvement in kwaZulu/Natal. "My inclination for sincerity unfortunately did not leave me any other choice, on account of changed attitudes which followed certain structural changes." As a realist who "has long run with the bureaucracy and politics, I also accept that I do not have any further contribution to make in one of the most critical spheres in our national economy. At the request of the government, I devoted six of the most valuable years of the remaining part of my life after retirement to a humble effort to improve the living standard of urban Blacks. I got to know the conditions in which they live, their aspirations and frustrations. I can do nothing more than in all sincerity plead with the government to make the improvement of the living standards of Blacks the highest national priority within a restructured socio-economic framework."

One of the priorities is to now bring economic growth into harmony with the population growth, and that can only be attained by raising the standard of living of the masses. What now look like insurmountable problems are in reality great challenges and opportunities. A comprehensive socio-economic plan which includes urbanization, industrial, rural and small-business development is urgently needed. Fragmented planning and uncoordinated action



do not serve the best interest of the country. "In contrast to the finely orchestrated and perfectly synchronized planning of our enemies, our action is too often uncoordinated and amateurish because of a lack of an overall plan."

South Africa can become one of the economically most powerful countries in the world if the country's full people and natural resources are optimally used in a macroplan. Such a macroplan should be drawn up by the best brain power -- by people with proven competence and who have credibility. Cobbler, stick to your last, is the golden rule here. Industrial planning, for example, should be done by industrialists. In the struggle for survival, two "industrial heartland areas" -- Pinetown-Paulpietersburg in Natal and the so-called corridor area in the Eastern Cape -- should be developed. From a planning viewpoint, the corridor area should be an entity along with Ciskei and Transkei, with East London possibly a free-trade city -- the Hong Kong of South Africa. "My viewpoint was already in 1982 that the solution to social problems west of the Fish River lies east of the Fish River. If we had had a master plan, I wonder if the houses of Khayelitsha could not have been standing there today."

Dr Rive said the country's greatest single asset is the slumbering potential of the black man, but that has been ignored and frustrated to the bursting point over the years. "Unleash it so that he can lift himself up and we will be amazed at what we can accomplish jointly. The government's latest measures have prepared the way for this." He said history will probably judge that "we stressed political matters too much and ignorantly skimmed on the extremely important and decisive role of socio-economic forces on the future. One of the most basic mistakes that we made in pursuing political goals was not to give enough attention to the need for viability of that which was created. Economic viability is necessary for survival; it is indispensable for socio-economic and ultimately political stability." The distorted image of South Africa can be changed in the social, economic and political sphere within 10 years if the contributions of the state, local authorities, financial institutions, employers and individuals are used in a synchronized manner within the macroplan. "Without it we will probably stumble along toward destruction," Dr Rive said.

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CSO: 3401/177

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER LE GRANGE ON 'DECREPIT' TOWNSHIPS

MB011118 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] East London, Oct 1, SAPA--Black and coloured townships were in such decrepit conditions that it was no wonder police were being stoned, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said today.

He was speaking to resolutions put at the Cape National Party Congress dealing with the unrest situations and said that might alone would not solve the country's problems.

"We have to apply security measures along with social upliftment," he said.

"Black and coloured townships are often so decrepit that it's no wonder they are throwing stones," he said.

Many of them had no water, street lights, and refuse removals.

"They come and point out to you their new cars which they have bought on a small salary and say to you it is impossible to drive a car because the streets are washed away and full of stones.

"They have to take buckets and bathtubs and walk miles because for eight days there has been no water in their township and they have to go and fetch it from far away.

"No wonder people are so resentful that they want to throw stones whenever they see a police or an official or a PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus in their area."

Mr Le Grange said in his own town, Potchefstroom, where he was familiar with circumstances, the local black township was a typical example.

It was built 25 years ago and today although the backyards and garden were neat, due to a total absence of refuse removal, the pavements were trash-heaps.

It often just took a minor effort to rectify the situation.

/6662  
CSO: 3400/99

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS CONTRASTED WITH RHODESIA

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Jul 86 p 18

[Political column by Dawie: "It's Not Enough To Say Sanctions Did Not Work in Rhodesia"]

[Text] The sanction campaign which is so totally dominating the South African and international political scene should not mislead us in one important respect in particular. It is a big problem, but not our biggest. The real test facing the country is not whether it can survive economically, but whether it can handle its political problems. There is a danger that some people will see nothing but the sanction hysteria, which is assuming such big proportions that it is pushing other considerations into the background.

Injustice

What a pity that this injustice is being done to South Africa. It is already a country with a multitude of relationship problems. It is clearly wrestling with political attacks from many quarters. But just when it is making progress, the additional rock of punitive economic measures is rolled in its path.

Fair?

Those world leaders who are concerned about the immorality of sanctions that may plunge people into misery should also take this into consideration: how moral is it to trip up a government which is honestly engaged in bringing about a more just dispensation? How fair is it to expect a government that is engaged in some of the biggest political reforms ever tackled to have to concentrate its attention on another front: to avert economic ruin? It looks like international injustice of an extent that has yet been done to few small countries. South Africa will have to try to ward off the new danger. If nothing else can be done, and sanctions are dumped off on it, it will have to resist them with all its power. There are bodies which are not pessimistic about the course of such a test. They believe that if South Africa uses all its sources it will be able to survive and in certain areas even be able to make achievements.

## Critical Period

But it is certain that it will experience a critical period. And most important of all: even if it comes out on the other side with flying economic colors, the question still remains whether it could also settle its political problems in the meantime. Former Rhodesia is nowadays often pointed out as an example that sanctions do not work. And if they could not overpower Rhodesia's economy, it is said, how will the dismantlers then manage it with the much more powerful South Africa? That is a reference which should not be swallowed without further ado. Firstly, it must be remembered that Rhodesia had an old buddy in South Africa that held its hand. Secondly, although it is true that it was still on its economic legs after 15 years of isolation, it was not able to remain standing politically.

## Victory

Rhodesia offers the very object lesson that a regime can succeed economically and can have the upper hand militarily and still lose politically. Despite all sorts of achievements, the Smith government was eventually obliged to give up rule in a way that it deemed unthinkable a few years before. South Africa will have to fight the economic onslaught with tooth and nail. And we must not have any illusion: the demands will become more and more insane. Nothing is going to satisfy these fanatics. There are some of them who are already alluding to military action. (Do you still remember the years when the opposition in parliament asked: against whom is South Africa arming itself? Whom does it want to attack?) But, along with the war to break the economic siege, the political tasks cannot be left aside either. Victory will not ultimately lie in how many goods we smuggled out or what necessities we imported.

## Consolidate?

The final answer will only be found if negotiation can be put into motion and a form of agreement reached with the reasonable forces at home. Whatever the economic demands are thus going to be, political reform cannot be pushed aside. An unanswered question is precisely to what extent sanctions are going to further inhibit and bungle the whole political action by raising frustrations. On the other hand: is it perhaps going to be possible to consolidate the reasonable forces if a struggle for survival is tackled jointly?

13084

CSO: 3401/174

SOUTH AFRICA

MARAIS RAPS AWB PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH BOER STATE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Jul 86 p 7

[Report by C. Meyer: "Greater Tension Among Far-Rightists -- Marais Raps AWB About Boerestaat"]

[Text] Port Elizabeth -- A scathing attack on the Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] Saturday here by the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, has sharply increased the tension in far-right ranks. Mr Marais was speaking at the Eastern Cape congress of the HNP. He accused the AWB of "bringing discord and paralysis to the whole struggle for our survival" with its policy of a Boerevolkstaat [Boer ethnic state], and called it a political party with a mask. At the same time Mr Marais said the HNP and the Conservative Party [KP] of Dr Andries Treurnicht are again going to conduct talks on 11 August about the differences between them, but stressed that there are substantial policy differences between the HNP and the AWB. The KP's policy of allowing its members to belong to the AWB is one of the things that the two parties are going to discuss.

Mr Marais said the AWB's idea of a Boer state is not practical, and it is moreover "unethical to throw away the Afrikaners of the Cape." The AWB wants to give the whole Cape to the Coloreds. It is an ugly thing that the AWB says they do not want to live together with Colonials (the Whites of the Cape). "The whole Boer state idea is ill-considered. We have nothing against the sentiment, but what they are fighting for is no longer relevant." Mr Marais referred derisively to the AWB's plan to rent Johannesburg and Soweto to the Jews and Blacks, and asked what Jews they want to rent the city to.

Vorster

The AWB cannot say it is not a political party, for it has the Boerevolkstaat as a policy. If you proclaim a policy, you are inside politics. According to him, the HNP and KP are also going to talk about the KP's policy of an Indian homeland as opposed to the HNP's of limited self-rule for the Indians. Other policy differences that are going to be discussed are the language question and the KP's attitude on Mr John Vorster.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COSAS CASE PROVIDES GLIMPSE OF GOVERNMENT BANNING PROCESS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 26 Sep - 2 Oct 86 p 13

[Article by Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text] DETAILS of how the government monitors political organisations and sets about banning them were revealed in papers before the Natal Supreme Court this week, when the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) contested its banning.

Cosas, which was banned on August 28 last year, is the first organisation in South African history to fight a banning order.

Its national treasurer Glen Gabriel Goldstone, who brought the application, said Cosas "was dedicated to attaining a society where free and compulsory education would cease to be a privilege but would be a right". Its aims were pursued peacefully, and no office bearer had been convicted of any unlawful activity in his or her official capacity, he added.

The respondent, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, said in papers before the court that Cosas had been involved in boycotts, intimidation and violent acts which endangered public security and threatened the lives of individuals.

Le Grange revealed that, since its formation in 1979, Cosas had been monitored by the SA Police's Security Branch, the National Intelligence Service, Military Intelligence, "the information sections of government departments" and the Security Branch of the SA Railways Police.

He said "a point was reached during November 1984" when he asked the Minister of Justice to request the State President to form an advisory committee to investigate whether Cosas should be declared a banned organisation — a procedure required by the Internal Security Act.

The three-person committee was chaired by a former president of the Industrial Court and Northern Transvaal regional magistrate, Benjamin Parsons. Its other members were M E Tucker, SC, former Attorney General of the Orange Free State, and J A Venter, a Northern Transvaal magistrate.

After 84 day-long sessions which began on February 20, 1985 and ended on August 12, the committee recommended that Cosas be banned.

A major point of dispute in the application hinges on the fact that Cosas was not informed that the investigation was under way, nor was it given an opportunity to put its case to the committee.

Goldstone claims this omission invalidates the committee's findings and thus the banning order.

Parsons, in his affidavit, says the decision was taken in the public interest after careful thought. And Le Grange states that he had already come to an independent decision to ban Cosas, when he received the advisory committee's 224-page report.

In his affidavit, Le Grange states Cosas was one of three groups which called a meeting in the Vaal Triangle on September 3, 1984, the day the current wave of unrest began. At this meeting, he said, a section of the audience, "where people wearing Cosas T-shirts were sitting", called out that community councillors should be killed and their property burnt.

In his replying affidavit, Goldstone said these allegations were among the most serious made by Le Grange. Although these claims overlapped with the substance of the Delmas treason trial, where the accused are



charged with instigating the Vaal unrest, not one member of Cosas was among the 22 accused or had even been charged.

Justice Leon will also have to rule on two ouster clauses. The State argues that the applicants should have contested their banning within 14 days, and that no court may challenge an advisory committee.

Goldstone contests the 14-day deadline and argues that only the functions of the advisory council cannot be challenged, not its decision to keep its investigation into Cosas from the organisation itself.

Judgement was reserved.

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CSO: 3400/118

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP LEADER CRITICIZES BROEDERBOND, GOVERNMENT

MB020516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2257 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Oct 1 SAPA--The secretive Afrikaner Broederbond which was closely aligned with the cabinet had become a mouthpiece for communism and liberalism, the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], Mr Jaap Marais, said tonight.

Addressing about 500 people in the Pretoria city hall, he quoted extensively from a "secret" Broederbond document which he said was a memorandum for South Africa's constitutional future and told Afrikaners that the exclusion of blacks from government processes was a threat to the future of whites in the country.

He offered to make copies of the document--the existence of which has already been raised in parliamentary debate--available to members of the public for R2 a copy.

Citing extracts from the seven-page memorandum which was distributed to Broederbond members, he said it maintained the repeal of all racially discriminatory measures was a necessity if Afrikaners were to survive.

The document amounted to "an announcement of a policy that will lead to the destruction of whites in South Africa."

In a wide-ranging two-hour speech in which he attacked National Party [NP] government policies under the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, as well as the former leader, Mr John Vorster, Mr Marias said that until 1966, when the then premier, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd was assassinated, South Africa had been a stable, prosperous and unity country.

Twenty years later, there was insecurity and instability, increasing international hostility, and an economic and financial "mess."

People were confused and frustrated and there was no prospect of return to the Verwoerdian eras stability unless the present government was removed.

Although there would be no general election this year, because the NP was no longer sure of itself as it knew HNP and Conservative Party rightwing alliance would capture 40 to 60 seats and become the official opposition, there would be one soon.

Then, Mr Marais said, "The whites will have to fight as never before."

The rightwing would not take over the government then, but as the official opposition, many NP seats would become marginal and Mr P.W. Botha "if he is still leader then, will have to call another election within a year because of the tensions which will result in his party.

"That is when we will beat them," Mr Marias said.

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CS0: 3400/99

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMANDO TRAINING FOR NONWHITES DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Jul 86 pp 12-15

[Article by Lt Cpl J. Botes: "Blacks and Coloreds Fired With Enthusiasm for Commando Service -- 'Group 26: We Are Making History!'" ]

[Text] During their border service in 1977 Group 26 set up an announcement there: "Group 26: We are making history." Group 26 recently made history again when many members of other population groups received training for commando service. It was the first time for people from other population groups out of a whole group area to receive centralized training. This training, called "Exercise Self-Reliance," was offered by Group 26, and Blacks and Coloreds were involved in it. Its aim was to orient and give basic training to members of other population groups so that they can integrate into the existing commando organization in order to be able to carry out area protection tasks in their own residential areas in particular.

The use of Blacks and Coloreds in the SADF is not a new thing! They have already long been employed in the Standing Force and also receive training at various training units. It was the first time, however, for local workers from a certain area to receive centralized training. This can be traced back far. Black and colored people have been involved in defending the country ever since the arrival of Jan van Riebeeck. They were first called Pandours; later they were Dragoons. The Voortrekkers also had colored people, called agterryers, who fought along with them against the Zulus and other black forces and who were also killed in that struggle.

The black and colored men who received commando training all come from the Group 26 area. The OFS [Orange Free State] is split up into six parts or groups. The groups are again split up into commandos. Group 26 consists of the following six commandos: Jacobsdal (this includes the towns of Jacobsdal and Koffiefontein), Fauresmith (Fauresmith, Petrusburg, Jagersfontein and Luckhoff), Smithfield (Trompsburg and Smithfield), Rouxville (just Rouxville), Philippolis (Philippolis, Bethulie and Springfontein) and Edinburg (Edinburg, Dewetsdorp and Reddersburg).

The commandos have mainly two forces; namely, the area protection force and the action force. The other population groups will mainly be employed in the area protection force. Here they will be responsible for protection of house

and home, collecting intelligence, protection of national keypoints and vulnerable and other important spots in the area. They will also render support to the action force, police and civil defense. They will also be a source of local knowledge. They will be involved in the action force to a lesser extent. Here they render assistance to the police with road blocks, crowd control, cordons and searches and maintaining a curfew regulation. They must patrol the area and pursue the enemy until other help has been obtained. They also support the area protection force and help with intelligence collection.

The admission requirements were: They must be born RSA citizens, have no criminal records, have a positive attitude toward the SADF, have a healthy and firm domestic background, must be able to speak Afrikaans and/or English and not have any speech defect, and be able to communicate with confidence. School qualifications were not a requirement, and the recruits were medically tested beforehand. Bodies such as the community council and the SAP and employers like ESCOM, Water Affairs and farmers nominated people for the broad testing. Those who got the most votes in the nomination process were selected. How permanently they have been settled in the region was also looked at. A person who is going to look for work in another region or who continually travels around will not be of any value to the commando. The members were orally evaluated and the best student designated at the end of the training period. He was Edward Leeuw, a 30-year old insurance policy salesman from Reddersburg. Mr Leeuw is married and has four children.

The training was held at Jagersfontein, which also houses the headquarters of Group 26. The grounds used for the training are the old living quarters of the diamond mine which was at Jagersfontein. The grounds have already been used many times in the past for commando training by Group 26 and are eminently suited for that. The town council made the area available to Group 26 for the training. The course leader was Maj H.L. Terblanche and the course sergeant major was Sgt W.A. du Plessis. The men were split up into three platoons according to their school qualifications and age. Each platoon had its own platoon sergeant and platoon commander. In addition, officers from the various commandos presented lectures.

A number of aspects were covered during training, such as intelligence, disciplinary measures, fieldcraft, handling, maintenance and safekeeping of equipment, security, ethnology (black as compared to white), weapons skill, protection of house and home, guards and sentries, vehicle and pedestrian control, immediate action drills and mine awareness. The members must get at least 50 percent in the oral evaluation. After completing the training, the members must be able to functionally integrate into the various commandos. Drill was a major part of the program, and the course was concluded with a big parade to which representatives of the community councils were invited. W/O 1 A.J.J. Hatting, RSM of OFS Command, came to coach the parade. Cmdt [Commandant= Lt Col] J.W. Louw and Capt G.P. Visser received Faithful Service Medals, and Capt Visser and CO S. Serfontein received H SADF Commendation Certificates from Col I.P. Maas, Commander of Group 26, at the time of the parade.



The men went to jog on the road a few times, clad in their yellow Group 26 T-shirts with the slogan "Our cause is right" on the back. With or without rifles, they jogged about three kilometers past Fauresmith's and Jagerfontein's colored and black neighborhoods. Pride radiated from the men when they jogged at a steady quick pace past jesting little children and women. Now their own people can see they are in the Defense Force: "They are men." The big highlight was the shooting exercise. They could not stop talking about it. Drill was also one big pleasure. With their natural rhythm it did not take them long to acquire all the drill movements. Each day was concluded with two beers, or, if the man did not drink beer, he could get pop. That really quenches a man's thirst nicely after such a hard day. Little groups stand and chat about the day's things -- and if there is not chatting, hands with beers chat throughout the air. There is laughter about mistakes made that day, demonstrations are given about how they see a drill movement, highlights are discussed -- all just nice Defense Force chatter.

In an interview Col Maas sketched the background to the training camp. According to him, the Group has already identified for some time the need to train other population groups within a commando context. Arrangements for the training camp were started after approval was obtained from the OFS Command. Two commandos within the Group already had two colored platoons that had even already performed border service. However, it was now the first time that Blacks and Coloreds from the whole group area got centralized training. Members were nominated from all the commandos to receive training. These members were entirely volunteers. They were recruited by approaching the employers to nominate people who want to come, who then received training after testing. The people were tested in a group context so that authorities like the Post Office and Water Affairs had a whole number of people at the training. They will then be employed within the commandos, where they will be progressively trained further. All racial groups are being integrated into area protection so that they can be used within their own area. Employees can also help to assure the security of their places of work.

The Blacks who are involved in the training are, according to Maj Terblanche, the course leader, part of the 80 percent neutrals. What group he is going to join depends on who reaches him first and wins him over to his viewpoint -- whether he is going to join the radical Blacks or whether he is going to work against them and protect his own people. According to Maj Terblanche, there were four highlights: The lectures (especially those on intelligence) have now given them a clear picture of what is expected of them to get peace and harmony in their neighborhoods. The shooting training was also a great highlight for them. The opportunity that was offered them to jog with their uniform T-shirts, nutria pants, boots and rifles, through the neighborhoods where they live was a big experience for them. Singing with their rifles, they elicited the admiration of their people. The black man believes that a man should be strong. He should be subjected to strict discipline. In the Defense Force he finds the strong man he is seeking. By being taken into the Defense Force, he is the strong man he wants to be.

Major Terblanche picked out a few points which he considers important for future training courses for other population groups. Testing should take place in a group context, so that age and educational groups can be grouped



together. The medical examination should also be stricter. People arrive at the training with one eye or a hand with most of the fingers missing. That makes shooting training very difficult. They should also be able to communicate with the instructors. Language should then be a common factor. Lectures should be presented as practically as possible -- more time should be devoted to the practical side than to the theoretical portion. Drill is very important because of their natural rhythm. Their pride should be aroused by the activities offered them.

It was evident from the opinions of the new defense men that the camp can be regarded as a big success. They enjoyed everything a lot, and drill and shooting in particular were very popular. Some were even disappointed that the training was so short. They would have liked it longer, instead of just a week. A month or two and even a year were heard, while some would with all might like to join permanently. They want to broaden their knowledge of military affairs even more. They look forward to further training and are very willing to get more involved. Their friends and families are in general proud of them. They were previously very intimidated and warned about how "tough" it was going to be. But they were not frightened off, and wanted to come see themselves.

Mr Isak Swanepoel, a 31-year old driver from Hendrik Verwoerddam, says: "We must work together with the Defense Force -- it is to our advantage that we all work together." "I also want to be a man. I must fight for my future," says Mr Petrus Chaka, a 28-year old laborer with the municipality at Reddersburg. "They like me if I am in the army," says Mr Josef Belebisi, a 19-year old craftsman, also from Reddersburg. Mr Samuel Mathathi (29) from Smithfield says he is glad he came, because he learned how the enemy looks. Oupa Jameson Tabeni (25) from Rouxville says he has now learned to exercise, shoot, drill, make a bed and how to eat properly. Mr Johannes Moabi, 24, says some people tried to intimidate him against the training, but he wanted to go look himself, and when he returns they will see who is the best, he or they. One can indeed agree with the slogan: "We work together, we work smart, we work hard." Here is certainly a winning formula for a winning team.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

ARREST OF PARKING CADDIES SAID TO BENEFIT PUBLIC SAFETY

Pretoria DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Jul 86 p 10

[Article by City Reporter: "Situation 'Better' After Arrests -- Parking Caddies Nabbed in R'bosch"]

[Text] The problem with parking caddies in the area of Rondebosch's Fontein shopping center improved a lot after the police in Rondebosch, assisted by police reservists in uniform, took action against them last week and over the weekend. Fourteen were rounded up over the weekend. Most of them are black and colored youths. Captain M.N. Laubscher, commander of the police station in Rondebosch, said the presence of the police helped a lot. Several of the parking caddies were charged: among other things, for begging, loitering, (both violations of the municipal regulations) and for violations of the Road Traffic Ordinance. The cases against them were remanded to the Wynberg magistrate's court. They will appear again [in court] soon. "Now there is a general improvement of the situation in the area here," Capt Laubscher said. "We got several telephone calls this week from the public and from store owners who appreciate the action." He said it has already been proven that some of the parking caddies come daily by train from surrounding black neighborhoods, and the police are aware that an adult colored parking caddie even traveled here daily by train from Simonstown. "I cannot see how needy, unemployed people can use public transportation services on a daily basis."

At Their Wits' End

Cape Town's traffic police are also trying to do something about the matter. Mr P. Dodd, assistant traffic chief, said yesterday some of the colored parking caddies in Rondebosch were brought to welfare organizations. "This helped in the case of children" Adults are less redeemable, and with black children they are at their wits' end, especially as concerns the poverty-stricken ones. The traffic police now also want to take action in the city center in the same way, he said. According to Capt Laubscher, the parking caddies in Rondebosch cause a disruption of the traffic; they block sidewalks and are a nuisance, especially for elderly people who are shopping. It happens that some of them scrape paint off vehicles with a nail or sharp object, and antennas are damaged or broken off. Criminals mingle with the parking caddies and "operate under the guise of a parking caddie."

## Loiterers Against Walls

A pub manager from Rondebosch said at one point he counted almost 20 parking caddies on the parking lot behind Rondebosch's Fontein shopping center. They were from about seven to 40 years old. "It is now fairly quiet, but they are returning." During the talk with him, at least four parking caddies were again busy showing pointing out spots. Loiterers were also standing against the walls. Mr Ron Henkes, property agent and owner of a florist and wallpaper shop, said the area's old loafers are not the worst problem. "The problem actually began when young Blacks came. Suddenly we got 16 to 20 parking caddies at a time, who followed and pestered women. About three weeks ago young Blacks came into my shop when I was away and stole about 300 rands out of my assistant's handbag.

Mr G.V. Steyn from Worcester, an ex-policeman, stood up for the parking caddies of Cape Town and elsewhere yesterday in the letter column of DIE BURGER, and said they are just trying to live with unemployment by performing little jobs and not begging. Among other things, he said complainers claim that their vehicles are damaged, but do not say how serious the damage is.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

## POWERS OF SEARCH GIVEN TO PRIVATE SECURITY FIRMS CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Sep 86 p 15

[Text]

Powers of search now being given to private security firms have led to strong criticism of Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange.

One former divisional commissioner of police branded it a cheap alternative to providing the country with a proper police force.

In terms of legislation already enacted and new legislation to be laid before Parliament next year, private security firms will have powers not previously conferred under the penal code.

Brigadier Rocco de Villiers, retired Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, described the "A-teams" as a cheap substitute for a proper police force.

He added: "People often refer to South Africa as a police state, but we have fewer policemen per thousand of population than most Western countries.

"That is why they have to use the army in Soweto. There are simply not enough policemen. The South African Police has always been the Cinderella of the Civil Service."

Another former police officer, who prefers to remain anonymous, also hit out at police reservists, and claimed many joined up for ulterior motives. "A man could be an insurance assessor — and be on the spot where a crime has been committed."

Mr le Grange described legislation enacted last year as a "milestone in the history of security in the Republic".

In the next session of Parliament, legislation will be enacted to enforce standards for uniforms for pri-

vate security officials. This has already led to reaction from Mr Eugene TerreBlanche's Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) because it includes all uniforms with a military appearance.

Members of the AWB's military wing, the Brandwag, wear uniforms, although they have not officially been told to do so. It is now expected the AWB will send a directive advising members not to wear uniform.

In explaining recent legislation on private security firms, Mr le Grange said the penal code gave them inadequate powers to conduct searches.

Now they had wide powers of search, Mr le Grange said.

- Any person entering a property can be asked by private security official for proof of identity.
- He can be forced to provide his name and other relevant information.
- He may be made to state whether he is carrying a dangerous weapon.
- He can be forced to explain the contents of any vehicle, handbag, suitcase, envelope or parcel.
- He may be forced to subject himself to an electronic search, or any other method of search, and ordered to hand over for safe-keeping any articles deemed dangerous.
- If a security official has reason to believe a person could be carrying a dangerous object, the suspect can be searched by a security firm in the presence of a policeman, without the suspect necessarily being put under arrest.

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CSO: 3400/118

SOUTH AFRICA

HIGHER GOLD PRICE SEEN AS POSSIBLE BOON TO ECONOMY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jul 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Financial Expectations"]

[Text] The complexities of international finance, as well as the prospects for the South African economy, are these days forming the background for market and price movements which are of importance to South Africa. In the first place there is the more lively gold price, which always has a great effect on the rest of the South African economy. Gold is holding firm, among other things, because of the weakening of the American dollar, which for quite some time already has shown an amazing power that could not be sustained in the long run. Moreover, American banks are hard pressed on account of the enormous debt burden of countries like Mexico and Venezuela, which have been plunged into still deeper trouble because the price of oil, their principal source of revenue, has recently fallen dramatically. Countries like those can scarcely meet their international obligations.

Such external factors, which can perhaps affect South Africa for the good, are somewhat tempered by the low status of the financial rand, an important barometer of foreign confidence, or lack thereof, in South Africa. The paradox of the low financial rand, however, is that it can be rewarding at present for foreigners to invest in South Africa, which may offer a partial explanation for the steadiness of the Stock Exchange in Johannesburg. At the same time, South African investors may also think that the higher price of gold, as well as related factors; among others, the way in which the government is handling the security situation, offers reason for somewhat more optimism for the South African economy.

The collective wisdom which determines the status of stock exchanges over a period of time will only be clear after a while. But it can yet be hoped that confidence in South Africa, which is essential for the country's future, also with a view to democratization, is increasing despite all the sanction threats and the like. There are in any case signs that the outside world is realizing that sanctions against South Africa may not only be a double-edged sword, but would also definitely remove the last bit of influence which other governments still may exert here. South African resoluteness to fight back, something that is already evident from the above-mentioned financial indicators, may help to strengthen misgivings about sanctions abroad.



SOUTH AFRICA

PAID TV SERVICE HELPS ALLEVIATE UNEMPLOYMENT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Economic Editorial Staff: "Electronics Industry Gets Shot in the Arm -- M-Net Gives Work to Thousands"]

[Text] The local electronics manufacturing industry got a strong shot in the arm with M-Net's awarding of two contracts for the production of 100,000 electronic decoders. M-Net is South Africa's first independent pay television service. The 50-million rand contracts were awarded to Tek Corporation and National Panasonic. National Panasonic will produce the decoders at its plant in Parow. Production will start in January of next year and comprise an investment of one million rands in a plant and equipment. Mr Terry Millar, managing director of National Panasonic, said the contract means that he can abandon plans for a four-day work-week and the dismissal of workers on account of the recession. In the case of Tek Corporation, this means that 150 workers who were dismissed earlier because of the recession will be reemployed at its factory in East London.

Mr Ton Vosloo, managing director of the National Press and chairman of M-Net, said the contracts involve the procurement of 100,000 decoders over the next 10 months. According to Mr Vosloo, there is also a possibility that the contracts may be extended for another two years. In such a case the industry would be benefitted by up to 150 million rands.

Competitive

Mr Vosloo said M-Net received 10 bids for the contract for manufacturing the decoders, three of which were from companies in Japan, the Republic of China and South Korea. "Our aim was to contribute as much as possible to the development and expansion of the South African electronics industry. The best bids by the South African industry were very competitive with those of the foreign companies," he said. It must still be finally decided what the decoder will cost, but it will be between about 550 and 600 rands. M-Net will start broadcasting on the Witwatersrand on 1 October and in Pretoria in January of next year. The decoder is smaller than a conventional video cassette recorder and can be placed on top or near the television set.



Subscribers to pay television will pay a monthly rate for exciting viewing pleasure which, among other things, will include a movie each evening, documentary programs, comedies, serials, popular music, childrens' programs and sports. Pay television will initially broadcast for two hours daily from 5:00 pm to 7:00 pm. This means that viewers with a suitable antenna will be able to look at M-Net's entertainment programs gratis in order to get a preview of what they can expect before they subscribe.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NO TOTAL BAN ON FOREIGN JOURNALISTS--East London, Sept 30, SAPA--South Africa would never place an absolute prohibition on foreign journalists, the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said today. He was replying to a resolution at the Cape National Party Congress calling for stricter control over foreign journalists and visitors. He said the country's foreign missions had built up an "excellent data bank on journalists worldwide. Our security services also make their contribution." International interest in the country had escalated since the middle of last year and an average of more than 115 entry applications from foreign journalists were received monthly. "This government doesn't want to muzzle the news, because it has nothing to hide," he said. Many "slanderous" reports, however, left the country and were often smuggled--particularly TV news--across borders. When applications were received, the particular newspaper and journalist's background and character were investigated and it often happened that media representatives were summarily asked to leave the country. "Often their seniors then come here and undertake to put across a more balanced view," Mr Botha said. The worst "culprits" the government had to deal with, however, were so-called South African "stringers," who sent "slanderous" reports abroad under pseudonyms and sometimes without any name. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1608 GMT 30 Sep 86 MB] /6662

CP ON CHURCH UNITY, ELECTIONS--The leader of the Conservative Party [CP] Dr Andries Treurnicht, says people who object to politics being brought into the church should not be regarded as wanting to create a split in the church. Speaking at a public meeting at Stellenbosch, Dr Treurnicht says people calling for unity in religion and the church must not bring political slogans, formulae, and goals into the church. He said that Afrikaans and English speaking whites with a similar outlook wanted to be recognised as a nation. They felt aggrieved because other nations had their own country and citizenship, but they had land shared by all and a common citizenship. Dr Treurnicht said they had a right to their own area, ruled by themselves. Referring to rumors of an election, Dr Treurnicht said the state president had delayed announcing an election because he did not have the support of his own people, and opposition to reform measures which he had announced was growing [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Oct 86 MB] /6662

BOTHA VISITS PORT ELIZABETH TOWNSHIPS--Port Elizabeth Oct 2 SAPA--A top level parliamentary team, headed by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, saw conditions in Port Elizabeth townships for themselves today--including the razor wire fences separating some areas. The team was on a five-hour visit, using as a base Happy Harry's, a former bottle store-cum-security headquarters. People were baffled by the increased security provided for the visit and by a guard of honour drawn from the ranks of municipal policemen, mounted outside the offices of Ibhayi Town Council. Representatives of the SABC and the Bureau for Information were allowed to enter the Ibhayi Town Council building but press representatives were barred. Among the cabinet ministers who accompanied Mr Botha were the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan; the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis; and the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis. A large security force contingent, including the municipal police and traffic officers, escorted the party. Mr Botha drove past the razor wire fencing separating the New Brighton Township from Kwazakele, Zwide and Soweto Townships. The area in front of Happy Harry's was cordoned off and motorists, including residents of Kwaford, were diverted to other routes. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1259 GMT 2 Oct 86 MB] /6662

REACTION TO SANCTIONS DISCUSSED--One could have just shaken his head about it if it were not such blatant audacity. But the attitude which some trade-union leaders -- mostly black ones -- reveal these days whenever there is talk of workers' action is enough to arouse antipathy in reasonable people. Thus, Cyril Ramaphosa, head secretary of the union of black mineworkers (NUM), warned this week his members will be involved in "massive action" if workers are dismissed as a result of sanctions. That was his reaction after the Chamber of Mines said the export of coal has clearly dropped as a result of sanctions (by some European countries in particular). The Chamber thinks it will perhaps become necessary to dismiss workers if production falls further. Anyone who has even the slightest knowledge of the basic principles of these matters would agree this is a logical position. No business enterprise can still keep all its workers going without adequate production, thus without adequate revenue. But NUM's head secretary says: then we are going to act. And at the same time he and his kind, such as Bishop Tutu, are furious when Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan want to prevent sanctions. It was the NUM secretary himself who went to plead for sanctions earlier this year in Wales. Mr Ramaphosa's reasoning is too far-fetched and naive to treat it at all seriously. But if he is really serious about his warnings of massive action, he and his union should not cry if they are hit back hard. [Editorial Report] [Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 25 Jul 86 p 10] 13084

CSO: 3401/174

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST RSA POLICE RECRUITMENT

EA261849 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT  
25 Sep 86

[Station commentary entitled: "The Recruitment of Puppet Police"]

[Text] Compatriots, the announcement by the regime's police officers earlier this week that the enemy intends co-opting more black people into the defense of the oppressive apartheid system shows that, like other colonial regimes before it, the Botha regime finds it impossible to defend itself against our popular uprising. The indications are that the task force of thousands of African puppet police will undergo a relatively short training and be immediately deployed in African residential areas. It is, therefore, clear that the regime finds it difficult to defend itself even with the existing so-called security forces.

All along, the enemy's Bureau of Information has been assuring its white supporters that the draconian state of emergency has managed to quell the people's revolt and that sooner or later the emergency regulations will be lifted and everything returned to normal. But for the enemy to find it imperative to recruit this force and speed up its deployment illustrates that things are not going according to plan for him. If emergency powers had enabled the regime to suppress our offensive, there would be no need to recruit and speedily train this force. The regime is doing it precisely because the situation is really critical. Our mass offensive has proved to be stronger than the existing security forces. The popular revolt has spread so wide that the enemy forces have been over-stretched to the limit. The false stories that we continue to hear that the enemy is invincible and has the strongest military power in Africa are being exposed. The historical lessons of Vietnam are repeating themselves in our country. Despite the much-publicized military strength of the enemy, our deep-seated desire to be free is proving to be stronger and invincible.

Today, we have reached a point where we can assert our will over that of the enemy. The enemy imposes a state of emergency and bans all political gatherings, but we still go ahead and commemorate our historical days. Botha banned COSATU a year ago, but the congress still lives within the student community and urges our young people to mount a stronger offensive against the system of inferior education. The racist Del Kevan [white

housing director of Soweto who resigned today] says he will evict rent boycotters and end the 2-year old boycott, but the rent boycott continues to spread and is now reported to have engulfed more than 46 African residential areas. The enemy arrests leading activists and forces thousands more to go underground, but the mobilization of the masses continues.

Some of these developments are taking place right under the nose of the enemy. Our [words indistinct] despite the unlimited powers that the enemy has given to his murderous army and police. Today in many localities people have established their organs of popular power and have destroyed Botha's puppet organs. In the Kwandabele Bantustan, our popular campaign has forced the puppets to shelve their plans for the pseudo-independence. It is, however, true, dear compatriots, that the enemy is still strong and that his forces are still relatively stronger than ours. He can still continue his rule with the use of these forces, but the advances we have made especially in the past 2 and half years or so [words indistinct]. This [word indistinct] of the police force is intended to enable the enemy to launch a counteroffensive.

The task ahead of us is to deny the regime that chance of a counter-offensive. We know that the regime's puppets in the community councils and the Bantustans will try to entice our young people to join these forces. They will also take from the vigilantes that Botha has organized for them to enable the regime to get the necessary number of recruits. We therefore call upon all our people to refuse to be co-opted in the scheme aimed at defending the system that kills us. [Words indistinct] we cannot be seen taking part in such schemes. Why should they agree to be used by the enemy to protect him from our onslaught? Why should they agree to sacrifice their lives in the defense of apartheid? We call on them to refuse to be recruited into the murderous machine that is being used to kill our people every day. Already, our mass uprising has shown everyone that our people are no longer prepared to live side by side with [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] is our clear demonstration that Botha's boys must go and live with him in military barracks. So why join the enemy at this time? Why join the enemy that is already on the verge of collapse?

To those among the black people who have [words indistinct] in the enemy's security forces, we say they should refuse to offer themselves as cannon fodder, as assassins in the (?tyrannous) regime which holds them and their people in contempt. Prepare to turn your guns against the common enemy of the people. You must become the chosen (?hordes) of our people [words indistinct]. When the time [words indistinct] comes you too must be counted among the liberators of your country. When people march to freedom, why detain them? With your (?help) the struggling majority have no reason to submit to Botha's dictates.

We have no reason to be intimidated by the enemy's dying kicks. The fact that Botha finds it vital to recruit more police at a time when his economy is in shambles, at a time when any normal government will be cutting down on defense spending so as to enable the economy to recover,

now that the enemy is acting in this way we have no choice but to continue. We must continue this offensive against the enemy on all fronts. The enemy is organizing these puppet forces so as to weaken our offensive, so let us tighten our ranks.

The recruitment of his puppets must also serve to us as a call to battle. Botha is pitting his puppets against us. He intends sending them to crush our revolt. We, too, must be ready to defend ourselves against this onslaught. We must therefore ensure that we intensify the formation of the underground combat units [words indistinct]. The clarion call: every patriot a combatant and every combatant a patriot must be translated into reality. Who amongst us can say that he or she does not even need to reply to Botha's reactionary violence with our revolutionary violence? The question is that all of us be armed is on the agenda for now. [sentence as heard] For us to take a defensive step forward means that we must be armed. There can be no turning back now. Forward always is our battle cry.

/9604

CSO: 3400/80



SOUTH AFRICA

ANC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ROLE OF BUSINESSMEN, 'STRUGGLE'

EA251426 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT  
24 Sep 86

[Text] [Announcer] Compatriots, the last week's disaster at Kinross gold mine in the Eastern Transvaal has once again brought back into our minds the dirty role played by the capitalist class to oppress and exploit our people. But at the same time, most of these capitalists claim to be opposed to the apartheid system. Sometime back, a so-called Federated Chamber of Industries, FCI, released a charter in which it was trying to map a path of development for a nonracial South Africa. Even the mining houses claim that they are opposed to apartheid and have also voiced their growing impatience with the pace of Botha's reforms.

But are these capitalists really genuine in their utterances? Are they interested in the destruction of the apartheid system and the establishment of a democratic society in our country based on one person, one vote? If they are genuine, as they claim to be, what steps can they take to demonstrate that they are not like Botha and that they are also interested in bringing about fundamental change in our country?

Comrade Palo Jordan, a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, however, opines that his category of people is not really genuine in its claims of being opposed to apartheid and that it is only because of the intensity of our struggle that they have come to realize that their system of exploitation has no future.

[Begin Jordan recording] Who are shouting (?as individuals), who would like to see the apartheid system continue, who would hope to [words indistinct] of apartheid but who realistically recognize that the chances of apartheid continuing indefinitely are very, very slim, who although they have been supporters, staunch supporters, even people who have framed apartheid policy, recognize that the policy of apartheid now poses a great danger not only to the continuation of white domination, but also a great danger to the level of comfort, the life style, the profits enjoyed by various sections of the world community from the apartheid system. [sentence as heard]

Now these people I do not think have come to appreciate the importance of liberation struggle or come to understand the liberation struggle. What

they have come to recognize in the main is that things can no longer continue in the old way. They recognize that the vast majority of the oppressed are not willing to tolerate the continuation of the system of racial domination for 1 day more: That they are demonstrating day-in and day-out and that they are willing to give their very lives in order to destroy that system.

Now these people have become, in a word, realistic. They have come to realise that if things continue in the way they are now, the level of violence inside the country will escalate and consequently also subsequent bitterness arising out of the level of violence will also be very high, and what they are interested in is calling a halt to the escalating and deepening crisis of the system of white racial domination and would like to find a way out of the crisis.

They have come with various proposals. Most of their proposals are extremely shortsighted. Most of their proposals are very shallow. Most of their proposals are not very well thought out. Many of them still continue to believe that Botha is a sincere reformer. Many of them still continue to believe that it is possible to have some sort of dialogue with Botha and a process of change initiated over which Botha presides. Some of them seem to think that the way out of the crisis is to somehow find a formula through which you can conciliate the evils of apartheid, right [as heard] with the good of liberation. These are very shortsighted notions.

But I think they will learn from experience that this is in fact not possible. What I think the ANC can say to these people is that if they want to distance themselves from the racist regime, if they want to demonstrate that they are no longer supporters of the racist regime, there are a number of demonstrative actions that they can take.

And there are examples that one can quote on this. You see for instance recently it came to public notice--well, it was not that recent, it was a year ago--that in many of the mines owned by the Anglo-American Corporation, in the dining rooms, in some of the recreation areas, even in some of the sleeping areas, the Anglo-American Corporation had installed canisters of disabling gas which could be released in the case of industrial unrest on these mines.

Now the Anglo-American Corporation is not required by apartheid laws to do that, it did that of its own volition. Why did it do that? If it wants to demonstrate that it is not like Botha who responds to the struggles of the African workers with violence and (?dispersal of) tear gas, let the Anglo-American Corporation take demonstrative action and take out that disabling gas from its mines.

Equally, the South African mines, whether it is the gold fields, whether it is coal fields, whether it is the diamond fields, have some of the most appallingly low safety standards. If you look at the figures of people who are injured and lose their lives in mining accidents, they are

record-high. Almost internationally they are a scandal. No apartheid law requires the mining companies to keep the level of safety in the mines so dismally low. No law passed by the racist regime says that you should have safety standards that are rock-bottom.

If the mining corporations and the mining capitalists want to demonstrate that they are not like the racist regime, that in fact they do value the lives of their workers, let them again take demonstrative action by improving the safety standards at least to internationally recognized minimum standards. That is something they can do.

There are also other actions which they can take. You see for instance the ARMSCOR Corporation, which is the state-owned, regime-owned arms manufacturing corporation. It produces 30 percent of the output of ARMSCOR [as heard]. The remaining 70 percent of the output of ARMSCOR is in fact produced by other companies in the private sector, to whom ARMSCOR contracts out its work. Now these are companies, industrial companies such as (Balorad) Corporation, these are industrial companies such as the African explosives and chemical industries. All these are outside the ARMSCOR Corporation and they are headed by people who claim to be different from the racist regime. Yet they are producing the weapons which the regime is now using to kill our people in the townships.

Again let us see some demonstrative action from these people, distance themselves from the regime by refusing to manufacture arms for ARMSCOR, by refusing contracts from ARMSCOR, by refusing to give them explosives to make gunpowder, etc. These are the actions [passage indistinct] from the regime. [end recording]

[Announcer] Can the steps taken by the business community so far ever bring about genuine change in our country?

[Begin Jordan recording] You see, the problem is this, that if you start out from the promise that Botha is a reformer, you are assuming that apartheid is a reformable system because Botha is one of the architects of apartheid. Botha is one of the people who helped shape the apartheid policy. [words indistinct] you are assuming that apartheid is reformable. Now we say the apartheid system is a crime against humanity, you cannot reform a crime. You can only stop a crime, abolish a crime.

That, therefore, means you cannot expect Botha to reform apartheid out of existence. So you can't start from the premise that Botha is a reformer. That is, therefore, out of the question. If then you want to seriously address the question of dismantling apartheid, you have to then address yourselves to the question of who are the forces who seriously have interest in the dismantling of apartheid? We say that the only forces in South Africa where serious interest and have demonstrated this serious interest in the dismantling of apartheid are the liberation forces led by the ANC. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Comrade Palo Jordan, a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, explaining the role of businessmen in the struggle.

/9604

CSO: 3400/80

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC REPRESENTATIVE OUTLINES POLICY TOWARD ACADEMIC BOYCOTTS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 26 Sep - 2 Oct 86 p 13

[Article by Shaun Johnson]

[Text]

THE African National Congress (ANC) plays a pivotal role in determining the extent and effect of the academic boycott of South Africa. And all indications are that its influence is set to increase in the coming months.

Although the organisation's "no exceptions" stated policy to "isolate white-dominated South Africa" — academics specifically included — has been consistent, many university teachers and observers are unclear as to what this means in practice.

There has also been little direct information on the policies of other important organisations, here and abroad.

The ANC's position is complicated by the fact that the organisation has not only been prepared to receive South African academic delegations in Lusaka (witness the recent visit by a contingent from the universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape), but appears to have endorsed the attendance of selected South African academics at overseas conferences (witness the "clearance" of two Wits University lecturers for the Delhi sociology gathering).

In an attempt to gain further clarity on the ANC's policy, and thereby facilitate some progress in the local debate among academics on the boycott, the Weekly Mail put a series of questions to the ANC's representative in Lusaka, Tom Sebina.

Sebina confirmed that the ANC had been asked to screen South African delegates to the International Sociological Association's annual conference in New Delhi. Asked who had been designated by the organisation to undertake the screening, Sebina said decisions were made on the basis of "consultation between ANC offices in London, Lusaka and Delhi". Advice was also sought "from people in South Africa", he said.

He also confirmed that the recent "hard line" policy statement on South African academics by ANC education officer H Makgothi remained unchanged (see main story).

Responding to reports which suggested the ANC was to send a delegation to next week's "South Africa after Apartheid" conference in England, Sebina said: "No decision has been taken yet on the York conference."

He came out strongly against overseas academics visiting South African universities. Asked whether there were any cases in which the ANC believed academics could legitimately visit South Africa from abroad, he said: "There can be no justification for such visits."

The British Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) supports a blanket academic boycott, and says it allows "no qualifications" to this position.

According to London AAM Campaigns Officer Karen Talbot, "We have a very clear position in support of a complete boycott by British academics of South Africa and Namibia, and also by South African and Namibian academics living in the United Kingdom."

Talbot said the AAM would not diverge from or dilute this policy, and "constantly appealed to student unions and teachers' unions in Britain to be vigilant and on guard against South African academics who are invited to their institutions".

The United Democratic Front has recently discussed the academic boycott in some detail, according to acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe. The UDF supported the boycott and did not encourage foreign academics to visit South Africa. "Despite the argument that this cuts universities off from some of the finest

brains in the world, we believe that the isolation of the government is more important."

As far as allowing progressive South African academics access to an overseas audience was concerned, Morobe said the UDF was developing a policy of "tactical flexibility".

"It is the regime we want to isolate," he said, "and to achieve that we support the boycott. But of course there are cases when inflexibility is not appropriate. What is important to us is that progressives are screened in some way by the broad democratic movement — including the UDF and Cosatu. They must enjoy the support of the movement."

/13104

CSO: 3400/113

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI EXILE REITERATES DEMAND FOR SEBE RESIGNATION

MB301949 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1900 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Umtata, Sept 30, SAPA--The former Ciskei minister of transport, Mr Namba Sebe, who fled to Transkei in July 1984, said today he stood by his demands that President Lennox Sebe and his government step down in exchange for two Ciskei officers abducted last week. Mr Sebe, who has aligned himself with the new Ciskei opposition party, the Ciskei Peoples Party under Chief Lent Maqoma, and who has recently formed the Iliso Lomzi Resistance Movement, also demanded the release from jail of his son, Toni, and Khambashe Sebe.

He refuted a claim by the Ciskei government that he and his brother, Charles Sebe, who was "sprung" from the maximum security prison in Middledrift, Ciskei, by armed white men, intended to take over Ciskei. "I would not like to comment further in the matter, but I wish to make it clear that it will be the people of Ciskei who will decide to topple President Sebe and his government. That is the basis of democracy," he said.

Meanwhile the Transkei prime minister, chief George Matanzima, said today the two abducted officers, General Khwane Sebe, eldest son of President Sebe, and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, were being sought in Transkei on allegations of the attempted kidnapping of Mr Namba Sebe about two weeks ago. Mr Sebe said at the time about 12 members of the Ciskei security police in two cars tried to kidnap him in the evening at his Umtata home. He said he managed to fight them off before the two cars roared away.

The deputy-commander of the Transkei defence force, Brigadier Bantu Holomisa, said soldiers had been detailed to guard Mr Sebe's house since the kidnap attempt.

Tomorrow, a South African delegation, led by the foreign affairs deputy-minister, Mr Ron Miller, is expected to have talks with the Transkei Government in an effort to cool the Transkei/Ciskei confrontation.

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CSO: 3400/102



SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU SAYS SANCTIONS VOTE 'MORAL DECISION'

MB030938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 3 SAPA--The onus was on the South African Government to reverse the United States Congress decision in favour of sanctions, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said today. The Anglican archbishop of Cape Town caused controversy last year when he called on the international community to impose sanctions against South Africa. "The sanctions are conditional. The onus is on the South African Government. If it takes the action we have all been advocating, then there will be no sanctions," Archbishop Tutu said. "The Senate has taken a moral decision. This is not anti-South African action, it is anti-injustice, anti-apartheid. It is pro-South Africa. It is for justice, freedom and democracy," he said.

The Reverend Pepter Storey, past president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, supported Archbishop Tutu's view. "It would be quite wrong to direct our anger at America at this time, because those who hold the key to sanctions are in the union buildings and if they would institute the changes we have been calling for so long, there would be no sanctions," Mr Storey said. He believed it was a sad day for South Africa. "Nobody in their right mind wants to see our economy weakened, but the church has warned that ultimately we would reach a stage of confrontation with the civilised world. These are still relatively modest steps and I would believe they are meant to be a warning to change before it is too late. I can only pray that they will have that effect on our government," Mr Storey said.

The chief ecumenical affairs and information officer of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church, NGK], Dr Pierre Rossouw, said that it fell outside the competence of the church to involve itself with instruments of political change, such as sanctions. The church should remain the church and should not try to be a political pressure group. "The danger is that when the church moves on terrain where it is out of its depth, it cannot foresee all the implications of non-church methods like sanctions," he said. He believed that the church should limit itself to using church methods, such as prayer, preaching and witnessing. The NGK's policy was to bear witness against injustices in the implementation of the laws of the land and against inhuman laws, he said.

/6662

CSO: 3400/102

SOUTH AFRICA

EMPLOYEES TELL OF FEAR OVER SOWETO COUNCIL JOBS

Johannesburg THE STAR (Metro) in English 25 Sep 86 p 13M

[Article by Sol Makgabutlane]

[Text]

Fear, uncertainty and anxiety are some of the emotions ordinary members of the Soweto Town Council have had to live with since the mass rent boycott was launched in the area three months ago.

"We have personal fears that the kind of jobs we are doing may make people here feel we're their enemies," said an employee who wished to remain anonymous.

Another said: "Working for the council certainly damages your image in the community".

Some workers complain of being isolated by the community in which they live, others of being frowned upon when they pass by. In some instances, this hostility can spill into violence as happened three weeks ago to a council clerk.

Miss Fatima Mpotula (29), who works at the council's Mofolo offices, said she was attacked by youths who demanded a list of names of residents who ignored the rent boycott.

She suffered head, facial and body injuries.

"I have done nothing wrong to deserve this attack. I have no access to these records. I am just an employee, like the others. Now, I am even afraid to go home when I leave the hospital," she said from her Baragwanath Hospital bed.

Other employees said because of their links with the council, it was proving increasingly difficult to secure employment elsewhere.

"I have found that working for the council automatically closes doors for your professional opportunities in the private sector," said one worker. "If you stay too long here you will never be able to get out."

He said he applied to two companies for top-paying positions advertised in the media.

### Social gatherings

"Once they discovered I work for the Soweto council they wanted to know if I would be accepted by the black community. Then they stopped communicating with me altogether."

Other workers spoke of being shunned at social gatherings. Said one: "I was once invited to be a beauty contest judge. When I arrived, one of the other judges, a political ac-

tivist, said he would not share a platform with me because I worked for the system. He said working for the system was 'selling out'."

He added: "It is not everyone who works for the system who is a sell-out. I know of a policeman who has repeatedly not gone out on riot patrol because he sympathised with the community."

Other employees, however, said there had been no visible change in attitudes.

"Sometimes children throw stones at our cars, but then that's done indiscriminately to everyone," observed another council employee. "As far as my neighbours and relatives are concerned, nothing's changed."

A council policeman, insisting on anonymity, echoed similar sentiments.

"I haven't seen any sort of change in the mood of my friends or neighbours," he said.

Mr Nico Malan, Soweto Town Clerk, said council employees were like any ordinary person with a duty to perform.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETO PARTY DELEGATION MEETS TO END COUNCIL

MB021218 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1212 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 2 SAPA--The Sofasonke Party of Soweto met officials of the Department of Constitutional Planning and Development in Pretoria on Monday to discuss the disbanding of the Soweto Council.

Party public relations officer Mr Ambition Brown said yesterday they acted on a mandate given to the party executive by about 5,000 supporters at a meeting on Sunday.

"The meeting recommended the Soweto Council be suspended and dissolved at a later stage. This was conveyed to a Dr Fourie and an official of the Department of Constitutional Planning and Development in charge of local government.

"The party representatives included Soweto mayor and party president, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala; the secretary, Mr David Tsotetsi; organizer Mrs Hazel Nkosi, youth leader Mr Oupa Motlana and myself.

"We told the officials of the mandate given to us. We cited the reasons for taking this decision including the incompetence and malpractices of some members of the council.

"We also pointed out that some councillors have deserted their wards. They are no longer living in the township. We also wanted a commission of inquiry into what is happening in the Soweto Council.

"The officials noted what we said and promised that the recommendation for dissolving the council will receive attention by the minister, Mr Chris Heunis.

"We are now going to wait for a response from the department on this matter and then have a report back meeting with the people," Mr Brown said.

With the dissolution of the council, the civic affairs of the township should be run by an interim committee comprising organisations that have shown an interest in local civic affairs.

/6662  
CSO: 3400/102

SOUTH AFRICA

PAC BULLETIN ADMITS INCREASE IN ARMED ATTACKS

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 86 p 3

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA has seen a sharp rise in the armed activities of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania during the past few months compared to those in the same period last year, says the PAC army in the latest issue of its bulletin.

Azania Combat, official organ of the PAC military wing, the Azania People's Liberation Army, quotes President P. W. Botha, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange and other racist officials as admitting the increase in the armed activities by the organisation's guerillas.

One of the officials had said that training of people inside South Africa by the PAC had escalated since the organisation's chairman, Cde Johnson Mlambo, announced at the beginning of this year that his guerillas would intensify armed attacks against the regime.

"We have detected an element of 'Maoism' in the PAC which lays emphasis on rural terror and the involvement of ordinary people in armed attacks against the forces of law and order," Mr le Grange told parliament in South Africa recently.

Cde Mlambo, who is APLA's commander-in-chief, is quoted in the bulletin as saying that the PAC guerillas are under orders to strike the main blow at enemy soldiers

and police.

"Soldiers and police are the mainstay and pillars of white domination in South Africa," he said. "Collaborators are only leaves of the tree of white domination and their elimination cannot be an end, but means for opening the way to the taproot of the white apartheid settler rule."

In its editorial, the bulletin says the PAC army has made it no secret that it is labouring day and night not only to arm the oppressed masses, but to strike hardest at the regime's soldiers and police.

"We are carrying out the PAC's 'arm the people' campaign according to plan and, even more notably, the enemy has been made to feel the pressure."

The PAC secretary for defence, Cde Sabelo Phama, is quoted as saying: "We will stop at nowhere falling short of the return of the land of Azania to its rightful owners — the black indigenous majority of the people."

Although the main target of the PAC freedom fighters are soldiers and police, it is no longer safe for the white minority to travel anywhere in the country "just as it is not safe for Azanians to walk in the streets of the black townships", says the bulletin.

The war against Pretoria has also been extended to the bantustans where a number of puppet soldiers and police have been killed by guerillas since the beginning of this year.

Among those killed by APLA guerillas was Brigadier Andrew Moloape, a top police commander in the Bophuthatswana bantustan, who collapsed in a hail of bullets.

The PAC guerilla shot down the puppet police officer not very far from a spot where he had ordered his men to open fire on anti-apartheid demonstrators on March 26, killing at least 11 people.

South African police said the killing of Brigadier Moloape had been the work of "one of the PAC's variety of hit-squads" and a bantustan police liaison officer said no arrest had been made weeks after what he called "this highly professional terror attack".

On the international front, the bulletin charges that Western powers, especially the United States and Britain, have not only opposed sanctions against Pretoria, but contributed in its record defence budget of R5 123 million for the period ending next year.

SOUTH AFRICA

ZULU KING WARNS OPPONENTS TO CEASE VIOLENCE

MB240556 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2314 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Embargoed until 1000 GMT 24 Sep]

[Text] Ulundi, 23 Sep (SAPA)--King Goodwill Zwelithin of the Zulus said today that his people would turn to an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" philosophy unless the opponents of negotiated settlement ceased their violence against them. He told a mass Shaka Day rally that those behind plots of assassination, necklacing and the burning and looting of schools would be discovered and rooted out.

The Zulu monarch said he was aware of repeated threats to the life of his uncle, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He warned: "If anything happens to him we will know from what quarter it comes. I shudder to think of what will happen to those people should they succeed."

The Zulus were a warrior people with the power to defend what they were doing. His father's people would never be made subservient to those who had lost their souls.

"Every true-blooded Zulu is called on by history itself now to make that final thrust that will replace apartheid with an open and just democracy in which there shall be equality for all," King Goodwill said.

"Leave your spears where they are. Pick them up only when some want to treat you as dirt and as cowards and intimidate you into abandoning your noble commitment (to national reconciliation) which has come down to you through your Zulu heritage."

/9604  
CSO: 3400/80

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK ADVANCEMENT PROGRAMS SEEN FLAWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Sep 86 p 14

[Text] There is growing suspicion among black workers about the ultimate objective of black managerial advancement programmes and many see such programmes as a means to co-opt skilled and professional blacks on to the side of the ruling white power bloc, says a leading black industrial psychologist.

Writing in the latest issue of *Indicator*, published by Natal University, Mr Bonginkosi "Blade" Nzimande of the University of Zululand, focused on inherent flaws in black advancement programmes which, he believes, explain their failure, or at best, limited success.

He said it was no longer politically acceptable nor economically viable for whites to occupy 92 percent of all managerial posts in commerce and industry. Programmes introduced to train black managers had, however, often defeated the very goals they had tried to achieve.

By 1987 there would be only 82 000 blacks in managerial positions compared with more than a million whites. Black managers constituted 5,8 percent of managers in 1977 and by next year would constitute only 7,7 percent of this occupational category.

Although acknowledging outside factors such as poor education, inappropriate experience, cultural upbringing and racially discriminatory laws, Mr Nzimande believed problems inherent in advancement

programmes needed to be examined if further failure was to be avoided.

"It is predominantly white managers who plan and implement these programmes without consulting the candidates who must participate in them." Once a programme was perceived as something exclusively designed by whites for blacks it became suspect.

In practice, candidates were often caught up in never-ending training programmes and never really graduated as real leaders or managers.

A confidential survey conducted among shop stewards and management in 1984 had shown important discrepancies in attitudes.

Shop stewards regarded black advancement in broad terms, including job improvements, improved quality of life, community development and direct interventions by companies on political issues affecting their lives.

Management had adopted the American model of job advancement, subscribing to the "every-man-for-himself" principle. Managers tended to explain away industrial problems in South Africa by referring to conflict between First and Third World societies.

Mr Nzimande believed such explanations were racist. He criticised management's commitment to training only a few "quality" black managers almost to the total exclusion of quantity.

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CSO: 3400/114



SOUTH AFRICA

BLACKS SUPPORT WHITE PROPERTY OWNERSHIP IN BLACK AREAS

MB011344 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1201 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 1, SAPA--Greatest opposition to mixed rather than group areas comes from whites in the lower income groups, who feel most threatened, according to exhaustive new studies by Market Research, Africa's [MRA] Omnipoll.

Blacks are more in favour of whites owning property in black areas than are whites, according to the results of the new research. The study shows that some 70 per cent of black metropolitan adults believe whites should be allowed to own property in a black area. This compares with 41 per cent of urban whites. Support for the concept of opening up black areas to white property ownership comes from all sections of the black community, but is particularly strong among males (76 per cent) and those in the D income group, where average household monthly income is less than R200 (75 per cent).

Interestingly, says Omnipoll, it is also white males (47 per cent) rather than white females (35 per cent) who favour integrated housing.

The lowest white income group are least in favour. Among those in the D category where household incomes are less than R700 per month, only 25 per cent are in favour, compared with 67 per cent in the A group with monthly incomes in excess of R3,000.

English speakers (66 per cent) are also more positive to being able to buy property in black areas than are Afrikaans speakers (21 per cent).

These results come from probability samples of 1,000 blacks in metropolitan areas and 1,000 urban whites. Fieldwork was done in March.

Commenting on the findings, Mrs Angelique Amado, manager of Mrs Omnibus Division said: "If whites were able to invest in black areas, large sums would be available for development leading to a rapid improvement in township conditions. The sale of houses to whites would provide the authorities with extra funds to tackle the housing backlog."

Some 77 per cent of metropolitan blacks and 42 per cent of urban whites feel that blacks should be allowed to own property in white areas. Black males (83 per cent) and those under 35 (39 per cent) are particularly in favour, as are Xhosas (82 per cent). About 56 per cent of whites are against blacks being able to buy property in white areas.

There are marked demographic differences. Amongst Afrikaans speakers, 77 per cent are against compared to only 29 per cent of English speakers. Women (61 per cent) are more anti than men (51 per cent) and there is a strong connection with income. The lower the income category, the greater the rejection of black ownership.

Among the D income group where average monthly white household incomes are less than R700, 71 per cent are anti. Provincial results reflect language distribution; opposition is lowest in Natal (36 per cent) and highest in the OFS [Orange Free State] (63 per cent), and Transvaal (64 per cent).

Mrs Amado: "There is considerable opposition to change in South Africa, and property ownership is clearly a sensitive issue. Greatest opposition to the concept of mixed areas comes from those in the lower income group who feel most threatened."

/6662

CSO: 3400/102

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

UNDERSTANDING OF COUNCIL POLICE SOUGHT--Johannesburg, 28 Sep (SAPA)--The recently reinstated mayor of Soweto, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, told more than 2,000 people that Soweto residents and members of the Sofasonke party should not hate the Soweto council police for the killing of the white city residents during an outbreak of violence there last month. Mr Tshabalala was speaking at a special meeting of the Sofasonke party held at a Soweto cinema today. He said the municipal police were instructed by white officials. The meeting also resolved that the Soweto city council should resign and the council be reconstituted under a new administration. It said an interim committee should be appointed to administer the affairs of Soweto. The party is to send a letter to the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, to ask him about an interim committee. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1539 GMT 28 Sep 86] /9604

TEMBISA RENT BOYCOTT--Johannesburg, 25 Sep (SAPA)--Tembisa administrators are worried that essential services may deteriorate if the rent boycott continues and money to maintain facilities cannot be found. Mr L.L. Pokela, public relations officer of the administrators who took over when the town council system collapsed in August, said the Tembisa rent boycott started in May after the dismissal of council employees. He added: "Now they have been reinstated and essential services restored, we expect residents to resume rent payments. Payments over the past few months have been so poor we fear we may soon run out of funds for efficient services." Recently Mr Solomon More, chairman of the administrators, said they would not evict people in arrears but would let them pay off back rent in installments. Commenting on the rent boycott in its newsletter, the Tembisa Civic Association said the manner in which the boycott call had been made seemed to be an imitation of other townships rather than a result of any examination of Tembisa's circumstances. The newsletter commented: "The boycott of rents, like a strike in industry, is the last weapon to gain our ends. Hence it is our considered opinion that when we embark upon it we should have exhausted all possible avenues." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1248 GMT 25 Sep 86] /9604

MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF KWAZULU--The South African Government has agreed to transfer all town functions to the self-governing state of Kwazulu. January the first next year has been suggested as the target date. The agreement was reached at a meeting in Pretoria this morning. Heading the South African delegation at the talks was the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. Kwazulu was represented by its minister of the interior, Dr D.R. Madide, and the minister of works, Chief S.H. Gumede. A total of 39 towns are affected by the move and functions to be transferred include planning development, administration, and maintenance. [Text] [Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86] /9604

BOOST FOR KANGWANE HOUSING--A housing authority with the backing of R38 million and long-term finance for loans and bonds to enable families to buy their own houses was established in kaNgwane yesterday. In a statement, Chief Minister Enos Mabuza said it was government policy that each family should have its own home and water. "Without the expertise of a housing authority we could not hope to tackle this task," he said. The Government would start a crash programme in Nsikazi over the next two years to provide: 2 400 houses, starting with the smallest units and offering a range of options. 800 serviced plots for self-help construction of houses with a self-supporting self-help agency. "Housing is a top priority with government. In Nzikzi we already have a 8 000 backlog and projections tell us this will grow," Mr Mabuza said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR (Metro) in English 25 Sep 86 p 13M] /13104

ADMINISTRATOR CRITICIZES BLACK CHURCHES--Cape Town, Oct 2, SAPA--A member of the Executive Committee of the Cape Provincial Administration, Mr T. Nyati, has accused the country's black churches of refusing to admit to or do anything about the social decay in many black urban communities, SABC radio news reports. Speaking at a meeting of the Institute for Citizenship in Cape Town today, he said most moderate blacks found little comfort in the church. Mr Nyati said some churches were refusing to bury necklace victims and looked on unrest with favour. The duty of the church was to teach obedience and strengthen the spiritual attitudes of the nation. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 2 Oct 86 MB] /6662

CS0: 3400/102

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY URGES WEST TO STOP PUNISHING RSA, AID MOZAMBIQUE

MB250825 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Mozambique's Starving Millions"]

[Text] Instead of shouting at South Africa about the outdated concept of apartheid and arguing among themselves how best to punish the one country in Africa where blacks have a decent standard of living, Western governments could be fulfilling a positive role in the continent by helping to change the situation north of South Africa's borders. Mozambique might be a good place to start.

Like many other states in black Africa, this former Portuguese colony is in economic (?difficulties) and millions of its people, about one-third of its 14 million inhabitants, are starving. It is the classic example of the African independence dream which has turned into a nightmare. The ravages of the civil war and the fruits of socialism's empty promises are everywhere. In most of the country economic activity has virtually come to a standstill and agricultural production is almost nonexistent. A recent United Nations report says that the 1985/86 harvest is expected to be the country's worst in 30 years.

The few statistics which are available show that tourism has dropped from 291,574 in 1972 to 1,000 in 1985. The production of cashew nuts, once the country's main export, has dropped from 216,000 tons in 1973 to 5,800 tons in 1983; and the production of rice decreased from 111,000 tons in 1972 to 30,000 in 1983. For the vast majority of Mozambicans, the fact that the country's economic, transport, and communications infrastructure has been all but destroyed means that they have been thrown on their own resources to live or die without help from the central government or its agencies. Government, in fact, is confined to Maputo and the bigger towns.

This pallid slate is the result of the failure of socialist policies to facilitate prosperity and progress, coupled with political instability due to the absence of democracy, and last and not least, to the effects of the drought. Encouragement and direction for changing these circumstances in Mozambique and in many other African states, not to mention the massive injection of funds it will require, will have to come from the West. The Eastern bloc certainly has nothing to offer in this direction, and if African states would only grasp this truth they would be on the road to recovery.

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CSO: 3400/82

SOUTH AFRICA

STELLENBOSCH REPORT CITED ON USSR'S ATTITUDES TOWARD ANC

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Sep 86 p 12

[Article by John D'Oliveira]

[Text] The Soviet Union's attitude to the African National Congress has changed drastically over the past few years and the ANC is now regarded by the Soviets as the only viable resistance movement in South Africa.

This point is made in the latest issue of the *Soviet Review*, a monthly report published by the Institute for the Study of Marxism at the University of Stellenbosch.

Examining the evolution of Soviet policy towards South Africa, the review said it was still based on a two-stage theory — an anti colonial revolution led by black nationalists followed by a socialist revolution led by the South African Communist Party.

Within the framework of this policy, the Soviet Union had provided the ANC with military assistance since 1964, even though there was evidence that the Soviets did not always support the ANC in everything.

POSTURE

The degree of support from the Soviet Union depended greatly on the posture adopted by the ANC.

Thus it was that between 1980 and 1984 the ANC was the subject of relatively few eulogies in Soviet literature, largely because the ANC was maintaining a relatively low political profile in South Africa, despite highly visible acts of terrorism.

Soviet experience in Zimbabwe (where it backed the Nkomo faction of the Patriotic Front, rather than the ultimately victorious faction led by Mr Robert Mugabe) clearly made the Soviets reluctant to equate a programme of terrorism with manifestations of political support.

Before the Soviets wanted to be too closely associated with the ANC, they wanted to be sure about the movement's political support.

OPTIONS

And, until this had been decided, it was clear the Soviets wanted to keep their options open.

However, in late 1984 and in 1985 the situation changed drastically.

Currently the ANC is being openly presented by the Soviets as the only viable resistance movement in South Africa. Although the United Democratic Front was frequently mentioned, it was usually directly or indirectly coupled with the ANC.

"At present it seems the Soviet Union has much more confidence that the ANC is the movement that can complete the first phase of the revolution and that it thus has enough confidence to support the movement exclusively."

Despite this, however, there were signs that the Soviet Union was exceptionally cautious to be openly associated with acts of "uncontrolled terror".

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CSO: 3400/119



SOUTH AFRICA

CHAIRMAN ADVISES GENERAL ELECTION EXCLUDE INDIANS, COLOREDS

MB231443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1426 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, 23 Sep (SAPA)--A general election at the present time would be a "domestic issue" concerning whites and therefore Indians and coloureds should be excluded, solidarity's national chairman, Mr Ismail Omar, said today. He said elections for the Houses of Delegates and Representatives were not due until 1989 in terms of the new constitution. If there was to be a general election in the coming months as was being widely speculated it should be confined to the House of Assembly. "This is a domestic matter between the ruling National Party and right-wing conservative whites," he said.

Mr Omar, who is also a member of the President's Council, told SAPA that while the government may want to seek a mandate to bring blacks into parliament, Indians and coloureds in the tricameral dispensation did not need such a commission from their communities. "We have been demanding black representation from the outset and we don't need a mandate now to accomplish it," he said.

Mr Omar said that in general election involving Indians and coloureds the big question would once again be: Should we stay (in the tricameral system) or get out? He said that as a by-election for the vacant house delegates Brickfield seat was now in progress--it is gazetted to be held on 12 November--the government should make the position of Indians clear if a general election was in the offing.

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CSD: 3400/82

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP CALLS PLANNED NORWETO TOWNSHIP 'UNVIABLE'

MB241214 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 24 Sep (SAPA)--The Progressive Federal Party (PFP) today said the proposed new township of "Norweto" situated between Sandton and Pretoria would be unviable while the Group Areas Act was still in force.

"Any town planning that takes place with the Group Areas Act in existence will be racially distorted and not based on sound planning," Mr D. Qually, regional chairman of the PFP's southern Transvaal Branch, said in a statement to SAPA today.

The statement said a meeting of PFP caucuses from the Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton municipalities, the regional executive of the party and Mr Dave Dalling, MP for Sandton, had adopted resolutions rejecting the Norweto proposals.

The township would be "racially structured and economically non-viable," the resolutions said. It was based on "old NP (National Party) ideology" and data that "bear no relation to reality."

The resolutions included demands that the plan be taken back to the drawing board, that extensive consultation with black people and others affected by the proposals take place, and that suitable land for future urbanisation of blacks be identified.

In rejecting the plan for Norweto, the PFP said it recognised "the urgency of providing land for residential development and the need for planning based on national, economic, demographic and social consideration." The PFP demanded the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the statement said.

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CSO: 3400/82

SOUTH AFRICA

UNREST TAKES TOLL ON COMMUNITY HEALTH

Johannesburg THE STAR (Metro) in English 23 Sep 86 p 2M

[Article by Joe Openshaw]

[Text]

Unrest is a vital community health issue, according to the *South African Medical Journal*.

Conflict and violence, says the *Journal*, have seemingly become endemic and can be expected to have immediate and long-term effects on health.

In addition, the present unrest situation with its prolonged course and uncertain future is likely to result in even more severe psychological stress than is caused by natural disasters such as floods and fires.

Further indirect and long-term effects are likely from the disruption of standard health services.

The most overt effect is the acute physical trauma arising immediately from unrest incidents, a manifestation recently studied by the community health department of Cape Town University which found that 1 percent of patients admitted each month to the trauma unit of Groote Schuur Hospital in 1984 and the first half of last year had gunshot wounds.

Between August and November last year this figure increased sixfold, says the *Journal*.

Five-hundred patients with gunshot wounds were treated at the Crossroads Clinic between February and November last year, 65 of them with wounds sufficiently serious to warrant their admission to hospital. Thirteen of these people died from the injuries.

Many of those shot were children — 11 percent were under 15 and younger — and between August and November 20 under the age of 13 were admitted to children's hospitals in the Cape Peninsula.

**BOTH EYES DAMAGED**

The Department of Ophthalmology at Groote Schuur Hospital admitted 47 patients with eye injuries during the latter part of last year and of these two patients had both eyes damaged.

"In 41 patients the eyes had been struck with bird-shot and 38 of these patients were discharged without useful vision in the affected eye; two eyes were blinded by rubber bullets.

"Although there is no comparable data, a previous study of pellet-gun wounds published in 1978 recorded only 16 cases in five years — 1.6 cases every six months — which is 1/30th of the number seen last year," says the *Journal*.

The mortality records of the Cape Town City Council show an 11 percent increase in deaths from "external causes" for the months August to November last year over those of 1984.

The *Journal* says demands for water and sanitation are unlikely to be adequately met in the near future and could precipitate the increase of gastroenteritis.

The supply and distribution of food to children already chronically malnourished has become precarious, the *Journal* adds.

Tuberculosis is already been increasing in the Western Cape.

Preventive and promotive services such as antenatal and child health programmes (including immunisation) have been interrupted and an increase in measles and poliomyelitis can be expected.

The *Journal* says there is an urgent need for a co-ordinated and realistic approach if the conflict's impact on health is to be minimised which must include, not only State-funded services but those of voluntary organisations such as Red Cross and St John's.

It also calls for a rapid means of assessing health needs and demands in affected areas and stresses that account must be taken of increased security laws which may limit the flow of health data.

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CSO: 3400/115

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG CITY COUNCILLOR DESCRIBES TENANT EXPLOITATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Sep 86 p 12

[Article by Tony Leon, Johannesburg City Councillor for Bellevue, Judiths Paarl and Bertrams]

[Text] Barely a day goes past when I am not advised by residents of instances of exploitation by landlords in my ward. These relate to, inter alia:

● Overcharging of electricity accounts:

In no fewer than four blocks of flats in Bellevue, each being rent-controlled, certain tenants are being charged upwards of R90, for the monthly electricity consumption of a one-bedroomed apartment. (Rent-control applies to all buildings built or occupied on or before October 20 1949.)

While it is difficult to generalise, it is fair to say that the average monthly account, in normal circumstances, should be about R30.

I have been forced to conclude that certain landlords are using the electricity account to escape the low rental prescribed by the Rent Control Act. This, of course, is both illegal and immoral.

I must warn these landlords that most of the leases I have examined, specifically provide for the metering of electricity consumed. In violation and breach of such leases, the very people who drew them up, ie the landlords, do not provide their tenants with such metered statements of accounts.

Statements

About four weeks ago, one of the landlords concerned gave me an

undertaking that she would ensure that all tenants were furnished with proper statements of account. However, she has yet to do so.

I have advised her tenants to institute legal proceedings and have arranged legal aid for them.

● Illegally cutting off the water and electricity supply to "punish" tenants who are late in paying rent:

All tenants are obliged to pay their rentals timeously. However, certain landlords are cutting off the supply of water and electricity to compel such payments.

It is not lawful for landlords to take the law into their own hands in such a manner. The proper and correct procedure is for the landlord to get a court order either compelling payment or evicting the tenant or both.

I must add that there have been allegations made against a certain landlord that she has deliberately waited 25 days before clearing a tenant's cheque, in the hope (accurate as it transpired) that at that stage there would be insufficient funds to meet it. This, of course, is unconscionable behaviour, which the law recognises as such.

It is important that both landlords and tenants realise that the only competent manner for a tenant to be removed from occupation is through a court order. The tenant will have an opportunity in

court to defend himself. Legal aid is also available for those earning R500 per month or less. (The rate is higher for married persons and couples with dependants).

Certain landlords maintain that the economics of rent control oblige them to provide the absolute minimum in terms of maintenance of buildings and adequacy of amenities.

The argument raised is that the poor return yielded on the capital invested causes the buildings concerned to be unkempt and uncared for.

Indeed, a casual observation of much of Bellevue and Judiths Paarl reveals some of the buildings to be derelict and slum-like. Thus there is a certain harsh truth in the landlord's argument.

However, as the Government does not even provide the rudiments of a welfare state apparatus and as it has seen fit to protect tenants through the imperfect mechanism of rent control, landlords who own such buildings must honour the system to which they are subject.

### **Unacceptable**

What is completely unacceptable is the landlord's attempts to make conditions of life so unbearable in certain flats that tenants are obliged to vacate them; thus allowing the landlord to apply for the removal of rent control once all the units in a building are empty.

I will fight any such attempt every inch of the way, and have

already proceeded to do so in specific instances.

A further, distressing instance I have recently come across is where the landlord has successfully applied for decontrol, and has immediately doubled the rental.

In one case I have been involved in, an elderly retired couple living on pensions, have been in occupation of their flat for 18 years. They have invested great amounts of time, love and money in turning their flat into a meticulously well-cared-for home.

They now find themselves unable to pay the doubled rental, and face both an arrears demand for R750 and the possibility of eviction. Even if a new home for them can be found, the relocation costs and emotional trauma will be severe, if not crippling.

There is provision in the Rent Control Act (No 80 of 1976) for rent control to be reimposed where the new rental is unreasonably high. This requires the applicant for rent control to prove the unreasonableness of the new rental, which is often difficult to do.

However, I must appeal to all landlords to examine each case on its merits, and not to be blinded by the profit motive to the exclusion of their social duties and consciences.

A distressing feature is that many of the cases, even in different buildings, relate to the same landlords. I shall have no hesitation in naming such landlords, and companies, should their attitude and actions continue to breed fear and distrust.

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CSO: 3400/119

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED FOR SIDESTEPPING RENT ISSUE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by Dominique Gilbert]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT has no programme to address the rents boycott, which has spread to about 46 townships and led to revenue loss of about R40m.

A Department of Constitutional Development and Planning spokesman said this week it was the 235 black local authorities' prerogative "to take steps to collect dues", and he urged them to do so.

PFP leader Colin Eglin last night slammed government for "running away from its responsibilities", while Soweto civic leader Dr Nthatho Motlana warned that "any attempt to solve the rents issue at local level will fail".

"Rent boycotts, which have become a political issue, are a challenge to the government to address the fundamental questions of black local authorities and blacks' living conditions," Motlana said.

Eglin said government was responsible, because of its policies, for creating the conditions in townships.

"The rents issue flows from the failure of government at central level to introduce constitutional reforms," he said.

The rents issue will not be resolved until reforms allow for legitimate local government acceptable to township residents, Eglin added.

The department's spokesman also said government was not running any programme to evict rent defaulters but said residents' failure to pay their dues was causing concern to both local authorities and government.

Most residents wanted to pay rent, but were subjected to intimidation and prevented from paying, he added.

Asked if government would allow council services to run down due to lack of funds, the department spokesman said: "It is not the policy of the government to subsidise local authorities, but in cases where a need is encountered, assistance may be considered. Evictions are considered only when people are in a position to pay but refuse to do so."

Soweto town clerk Nico Malan last night said municipal matters were "domestic issues" and the responsibility of local authorities.

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CSO: 3400/115



SOUTH AFRICA

# CITIES CONSIDER PRIVATIZATION ISSUE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN administrators plan to hive off many municipal functions, services and activities to private enterprise.

Sectors earmarked for possible privatisation include most major capital works; the city's abattoirs; various recreational facilities such as caravan parks, tennis courts, bowling greens and swimming pools; the preparation and maintenance of street lines and signs; architectural and quantity surveys; nurseries; park landscaping and maintenance; ambulance services; and services such as refuse removal.

THELMA TUCH reports that Johannesburg City Council management committee chairman Francois Oberholzer said the municipality would not privatise its labour-intensive services now.

He added yesterday the privatisation of labour-intensive work would lead to lay-offs and that could lead to more unrest.

Oberholzer said: "We have no reason to privatise, we can spread the burden among our 120 000 ratepayers and the million people who use our services."

Reacting to the Cape Town move towards privatisation, he said Johannesburg had been doing that for years.

The Organisations and Methods Division had investigated and reported on capital-intensive activities which could be privatised four years ago.

Then two years ago, the council began privatising within capital-intensive areas. Private contractors had supplied the council with refuse removal vehicles and drivers since 1984.

Oberholzer said township planning had been privatised to some extent because the council did not have sufficient staff in that area.

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CSO: 3400/115

SOUTH AFRICA

STATISTICS SHOW MORE WHITES EMPLOYED

MB261005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 26 Sep (SAPA)--The number of white urban adults in full-time employment is increasing and now significantly exceeds the figure for last year, according to Market Research Africa.

In July 1986, 52.4 percent of white adults were working full-time, compared with 47.8 percent in July 1985. This employment trend is on a steady upward course with increases registered in November 1985 (49.8 percent) and March 1986 (50.2 percent).

The number of white adults in part-time employment stood at 6.2 percent in July 1985, the same incidence as was recorded in July 1985.

The government is virtually entirely responsible for the increase in the number of whites in employment. In July 1986 22 percent of urban white adults were working for large government, and 2.2 percent for small government organisations. In July 1985 the figures were 18.2 percent and 1.3 percent respectively. The increase in government employees matches the increase in total employment.

The effects of the recession are evident in the decline of the number of people working in small and medium sized private concerns, and the increase in the number working in large private organisations. In July 1985, 10.6 percent were working in small and medium private organisations, compared with 13.1 percent a year earlier, and 17.4 percent were in large private concerns, up from 15.6 percent. The number of self-employed now stands at 6.3 percent, slightly higher than in July 1986 when it was 5.8 percent.

These results come from Market Research Africa's employment index which was started in March 1985 and regularly measures employment of urban whites and metropolitan blacks. The findings are based on representative samples of 1,000 adults.

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CSO: 3400/82

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S ACADEMICS FACE OVERSEAS PUBLICATION BAN

Johannesburg THE STAR (Metro) in English 23 Sep 86 p 2M

[Text]

Some South African academics are experiencing difficulty in getting work published in overseas journals, says an editorial in the current *South African Medical Journal*.

"There seems to be a division of opinion among South African academics with regard to publication in overseas journals. Some say they are experiencing no difficulty in getting their work published — particularly in the US and UK — while others claim to have detected an anti-South African attitude among overseas editors and referees," says the journal.

The argument has spilt over into the columns of the *New Scientist* as a result of a letter from the president of the Zoological Society of Southern Africa, Professor B R Allanson, drawing attention to a "distressing editorial policy developing among a number of journals against the acceptance of original research papers by South African contributors".

Professor Allanson said evidence was accumulating about journals which covertly or overtly refuse the publication of papers on political grounds.

"To find that we are being subjected to a publication boycott is profoundly disturbing as it affects the free exchange of scientific thought and information."

An editorial in the *New Scientist* suggests, however, that scientists in South Africa — "if they want the scientific community of the world to take them seriously" — must openly support scientists elsewhere to bring about change.

"They cannot have it both ways: if they stay silent because they want a quiet life at home, they must expect others to add to their silence," says the *New Scientist*.

/13104  
CSO: 3400/115

SOUTH AFRICA

FORT HARE UNIVERSITY HIT BY STUDENT BOYCOTTS, UNREST

MB261518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Fort Alice, 26 Sep (SAPA)--Fort Hare University students had lost 60 percent of the year's classes through boycotts, but class attendance has been "normal" since Thursday last week when, it has been alleged, security forces intervened.

The university's PR [Public Relations Officer], Dr Norman Holliday, told SAPA today students arrived back for the beginning of the term last Monday but boycotted classes. However, they had been attending classes since last Thursday, he said, without elaborating.

Last Friday, the university council had confirmed the suspension since 4 September of the Students Representative Council [SRC], he added.

He said there had been "no invitation" from the university for security force intervention. But, according to Johannesburg's WEEKLY MAIL newspaper, troops moved on to campus last Thursday. Students claimed that 300 policemen and soldiers positioned themselves around the campus. They claimed men and women students were separated and their movements on and off campus restricted. They were addressed by a police officer "while soldiers stood around with Uzzis and Rls."

Some students packed their bags and left university, not to return for the rest of the year. Others returned to classes, the WEEKLY MAIL reported.

Among those who left were SRC members. According to the report, students fear they will not be re-admitted next year when the administration of the university is taken over by the Ciskei Department of Education.

But today Dr Holliday said students fears that the change of administration to the Ciskei authorities would affect student admission were "unfounded."

"The Ciskei will only administer, our council will still run the university and decide on the admission of students."

On the involvement of security forces, he said there had been no invitation from the university for the Ciskei security forces to intervene in university matters.

"I can't say more than that."

Asked what the university's attitude to the troops intervention was, he said he could not answer that question. He referred all related questions to the Ciskei security forces.

As far as he knew, all the members of the SRC were back in attendance at the university. Only the SRC and its constitution had been suspended, no individual students had been expelled, he added. "If they have left they have done so by their own volition...there is no question of readmission."

Dr Holliday said class attendance "for 60 percent of the year" had been disrupted by boycotts. However, the university was "giving them a chance." The commencement of the examinations for full-time students had been set back 2 weeks, giving them extra "swotting" time. Students needed to qualify with a year-mark from tests for examination entry. Some test dates had also been extended, he said.

The latest boycott incident had arisen over an incident during the mid-year examinations when 32 of the 98 students did not write the history examination because they attended the funeral of an alleged ANC member.

The department refused a re-examination. Following a mass meeting the SRC decided the whole student body would boycott classes. But the department's decision was upheld by the senate.

/9604

CSO: 3400/82

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSOR SCHLEMMER GIVES THREE SCENARIOS FOR NATION'S FUTURE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] THE MOST favourable scenario for SA's future would be a stalemate between whites and blacks, leading to compromise and ultimately some form of power-sharing under an interim government.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre of Applied Social Sciences, University of Natal, said this would happen only if neither government nor dissidents could displace the other. He termed this option a "reform alliance," cautioning that a further split in the National Party ranks would first be needed to release them to enter such an alliance.

The noted social observer, speaking to the SA-Britain Trade Association, outlined three other five-year scenarios for SA:

☐ Co-optive domination, where whites continued to dominate decision-making at the political level. Schlemmer said a

range of blacks would be invited under this option to participate in the political process at top levels. He warned it would be difficult to establish credibility for this type of system in black communities.

Some societies have managed to exist under such an arrangement for decades.

☐ Seige state, where rising unrest leads government to take a back-to-the-wall stance. Schlemmer explained that a government with nothing to lose would naturally resort to naked coercion. Such a scenario could be maintained indefinitely, a fact not given much thought abroad, he noted.

☐ Revolutionary decay, leading to majority rule within five years.

There was no evidence this was a possibility unless government lost its will to control. While reluctant to predict an outcome, Schlemmer said if an attempt at a reform alliance is bungled, a seige state was likely to follow.

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CSO: 3400/115



SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CHURCH LEADER DETAILS RELIEF PROJECTS--Harare, 23 Sep (SAPA)--The Presbyterian Church of South Africa has undertaken various projects to ease the suffering of blacks in the country. In an interview with the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, ZIANA, the Presbyterian director of Christian aid, Mr Phil Corbin, said the church was involved in many projects directed mainly at South African black communities. Attending a week-long general assembly of the southern African Presbyterian Church, whose 170 participants are drawn from Zambia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, he said one of the projects involved erection of a general use building in the new Cape Peninsula city of 500,000 people at Khayelitsha. Their denominants in the United States donated R300,000 for the project. Mr Corbin said among their community activities the church had established about 32 child care centers throughout the republic. The church was also doing all in its power, in conjunction with the South African Government to help about 100,000 Mozambican refugees with essentials like soap, milk powder and clothing, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229 GMT 23 Sep 86] /9604

CHURCH CONFERENCE CALLS FOR MANDELA RELEASE--The Presbyterian Church has called for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. At an assembly held in Harare, the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa sent letters to South African State President P.W. Botha and Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange setting out its demands. The assembly of 160 delegates, which includes members from Zimbabwe, Zambia, and South Africa, said they do not condone violence but appreciate and understand why the ANC is waging an armed struggle. They continue by saying that the ANC and the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] have for a long time advocated peaceful change, but this has been met with violence from the state. The assembly also expressed its dismay at the indiscriminate manner in which people are being arrested and detained in South Africa. The church has been involved in many projects in South Africa directed mainly at black communities, the latest being a general use building in Khayelitsha in the Western Cape. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 23 Sep 86] /9604

PRETORIA STUDENTS VOTE TO REMAIN WITH ASB--Students at the University of Pretoria have voted to remain affiliated to the Afrikaner Studentebond (ASB), a cultural organisation. The decision opens the way for other universities to vote for continued affiliation to the ASB. This follows the recent split when liberal students broke away from the organisation because of its right-wing leanings. Only 18,21 percent of the Pretoria students voted. However, the chairman of the Tuks student council, Mr Buurman Botha, said he was satisfied with the outcome. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Sep 86 p 3] /13104

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA ANNOUNCES WATER PROJECT WITH LESOTHO

MB291835 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1808 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] East London, Sept 29, SAPA--The Governments of South Africa and Lesotho had reached agreement to go ahead with the R4,000 million Lesotho-Highlands water project, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced to-night. He officially opened the Cape National Party Congress and said a treaty had been drafted and arrangements were proceeding for its signature by the respective foreign minister.

By any standard, the project was vast and impressive, Mr Botha said. "When fully developed six major dams will have been built, four of which will be higher than any of the existing dams south of the Zambesi. The water will more than double the Vaal rivers resources and will furthermore stabilise the water resources of the Orange River," he said. This was one of the largest and most far-reaching enterprises ever agreed to between South Africa and one of its neighbouring states.

The project would open the interior of Lesotho because new roads would have to be built, parts of which would be spectacular mountain passes.

"Needless to say, the project will assist in combating unemployment. The construction of the access road alone may provide employment for about 2,000 people.

"The funds required would be huge. At constant July 1985 prices, the first sub-phase alone would cost R1,400 million out of a total of R4,000 million for the whole project," Mr Botha said.

The expenditure would give a much needed boost to the civil engineering industry which had been badly affected by the recession.

Mr Botha said the government's decision to go ahead with the scheme was not taken lightly, and for that reason the cabinet had taken several implications which the project held for urban and regional development into consideration.

These included:

--that the additional water acquired not be applied to stimulate the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area and rather be used to promote deconcentration and decentralisation;

--that the project does not harm the Bloemfontein-De Aar-lower Orange River areas water needs;

--negotiations on the Caledon scheme should follow the approval;

--methods to desiltify dams should be investigated; and

--a study must be launched to investigate the further development of the lower Orange River area.

"In approving the project the government, therefore, considered the effects it would have on the various existing and planned projects within the RSA," Mr Botha said.

Extensive work was presently being undertaken on the Orange-Riet canal, the Fish-Sondags scheme and the lower Fish River project.

Planning was also in progress for the state to undertake the Kakamas and Orange-Douglas canal.

Investigations were also instituted to ensure that irrigation land adjoining the rivers of the northern Free State and Cape were not damaged.

"After provision had been made for all the projects tackled, and for large-scale water sales to farmers along the Orange and Fish river for the greater Kakamas scheme, and for the Highland Water Project, more than 1-billion cubic metres of water are available for further application in dry areas.

"That is enough for 70,000 to 75,000 hectares under irrigation.

"A large portion of the additional water available from Orange is already saved for storage in the Fish River.

"This is the practical way in which South Africa tackles issues in its region. There are several similar projects in which we can set the lead here and in southern Africa," he said.

/6662

CSO: 3400/97

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER SAYS MOST OF NATION'S DAMS DANGEROUS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 86 p 14

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

A THIRD of South Africa's large dams — nearly 120 of them — are potential killers, according to the Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel.

Formally opening the first national conference on big dam safety, a conference which will focus on possible dam failures in flood or for other reasons, Mr Wentzel said the State was concerned about the potential threat.

However, contrary to the pattern in other countries, dam safety legislation had been introduced in South Africa before a catastrophe could occur.

As part of measures to ensure the safety of dams, he said, the State was making available a substantial subsidy for the upgrading of safety standards at existing dams.

Local as well as overseas experts will deliver papers on a wide range of

subjects, at the three day conference, relating to dam safety.

Delegates include individual and corporate dam owners and particular attention will be paid to outlining and detailing the responsibilities placed on dam owners — including the State — engineers and regulatory bodies.

The conference takes place against the background of wide ranging new regulations to ensure safety on dams.

Mr. Wentzel said that dams, for instance, seldom burst. But when they did, as had been seen in other countries, they caused catastrophes and considerable loss of life and property.

And, as populations increased, and more dams were built, so the danger potential increased.

"This possibility that somebody will be killed in a dam disaster is, statistically speaking, considerably smaller than in other more common dangers, such as terrorist attacks, aircraft, bus and train ac-

cidents.

"But when a dam does go, generally the loss of life and property is considerably larger," he said.

The State was often accused of overlegislating. One heard snide remarks about a regulation ridden bureaucracy.

"In some ways I'm inclined to agree," said Mr Wentzel, but when the safety of life, limb and property were at stake, even the most cynical had to agree that legislation on dam safety should be seen as a statement of the Government's concern for public safety.

"The frightful consequences of a dam failure are well known, or can at least be imagined. And not counting the loss of life, limb and property it is almost certain that vital economic interests will be affected and that environmental damage will occur," he said.

Research and study had revealed that the accident rate per dam per year increased alarmingly after 40 years of service.

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CSO: 3400/121

SOUTH AFRICA

EASTERN CAPE WHEAT FARMERS BLAME DROUGHT FOR EROSION

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 20 Sep 86 pp 10-11

[Article by Shirley Pressly]

[Text]

PATERSON wheat farmers dispute that they are turning the district into a dust bowl by clearing vast tracts of land and planting thousands of hectares under wheat.

They admit that there is a problem with wind erosion in the district but do not feel that they alone are to blame.

"We are not exonerating ourselves. It is happening. But it has never happened before that we have had such a long period of drought.

"We will overcome the problem," said veteran farmer Mr Wallace Lovemore, who has handed over the running of his family farm, Preston Park, to his son, Ronnie.

Leading wheat farmers from the Paterson district have issued a challenge to a debate on one of their farms to anyone accusing them of being responsible for the dust problem.

The problem was highlighted this week with reports of a vast dust cloud, swept along by winds gusting up to 70km/h along national route N2.

The cause was attributed by the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply to wind erosion in the Paterson district.

Mr Lovemore said the blame was being placed at the door of the wheat farmers in the Paterson district with allegations that valuable topsoil was being carried out to sea.

"There is no way that our soil can get to Algoa Bay," said Mr Lovemore.

The Paterson farmers defended themselves against accusations made against them in a letter which appeared in a PE daily newspaper this week.

The writer, Mr Timm Hoffmann, who is doing his doctorate at the University of Port Elizabeth on the vegetation dynamics of the Sundays River catchment area, claimed the wind was not to be blamed for the erosion "but the farmers of the area stand accused".

Mr Hoffmann said in his letter that the Paterson district should never have been a wheat growing region and the clearing of vast tracts of valley bushveld vegetation of this area should never have been allowed.

Mr Hoffmann could not be contacted because he was away on a field trip.

"We realise there is a problem but it is a natural catastrophe. It has been the driest four-year period in

60 years. The last time wind speeds like that were recorded was in 1981, when 161mm of rain fell," said Mr Lovemore.

He said abnormal winds had been experienced in June only a week after wheat was planted.

There are about eight farmers who plant wheat on a large scale in the district.

M. Ulrich van Rensburg, of the farm Thornycroft, said silos with a capacity of 30 000 tons had recently been built with the go-ahead and sanction of the Wheat Board and the Land Bank.

"The potential here warrants putting up the silos. It is not a case that farmers here have gone into growing wheat blindly," he said.

For the past three years the Department of Agriculture had strictly enforced an existing ruling that permission had to be obtained and granted before bush could be cleared.

There was a fine for clearing bush without permission from Agriculture and this was strictly enforced.

Another big wheat farmer, Mr Neil Buchner, of the farm Aasvoelvlei, said:

"The natural bush is worth nothing at all. You'd starve if you had to live off it. Stock will not eat it," he said.

Mr Buchner said there had been no clearing of bush in the Paterson district since 1983. Bush clearing had started in 1962 and peaked in '80.

"We are as concerned about the wind erosion as anyone," said Mr Buchner. "But it is not our fault it is taking place," he said.

Wind erosion was not confined to wheat lands.

Paterson is the biggest wheat-producing area in the Eastern Cape, with about 14 000 hectares under cultivation.

The yield from the district is two tons per hectare which is above the country's average, and better than the wheatlands of the

Western Cape.

Mr Lovemore said the past four years had been the driest since the first rainfall records were kept in 1927. The next-driest four years were from 1927 to '30.

The average rainfall per year for the past four years has been 375mm and the average monthly rainfall is 31,25mm.

Mr Jimmy Wild, control technician for the Paterson and Grahamstown region, said the natural gain of topsoil was only five to 10 tons per hectare a year.

Compared with the loss through water erosion, which averaged between 60 and 70 tons per hectare a year, the erosion from winds in excess of 30km/h was 150 tons per hectare an hour.

Mr Wild said his source was a Department of Agriculture publication,

*Primer on Soil*, a manual for soil conservation, which said that winds in excess of 40km/h can remove 150 tons of dry soil from one hectare in one hour.

An American publication brought out by the John Deere Company said that a wind of 25 miles an hour (40km/h) could cause a soil loss of 60 tons an hour from one acre (0,4ha).

Soil erosion, which peaked during July, August and September, was occurring in lands stretching from Uitenhage eastwards to Paterson.

Farmers said a big four-day blow at the end of August at Paterson had resulted in fence poles being buried under topsoil. Some fence poles smashed under the weight of mealie leaves which blew against the fences.

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CSO: 3400/120



SOUTH AFRICA

EXPERTS SAY FLOODS NEEDED TO BREAK DROUGHT

Johannesburg THE STAR (Metro) in English 23 Sep 86 p 1M

[Article by Andre du Toit]

[Text] Only floods can break the present drought in South Africa — and scientists say there is no proof to back Minister of Transport Mr Hendrik Schoeman's optimism that the country's dams will overflow this summer.

Scientists at several universities and research institutes are engaged in research work on drought patterns, but have so far not come up with answers that do not include a measure of speculation.

One academic whose special field of study is droughts, Mr Werner Kotze of Unisa's geography department, says that as far as he knows no one has yet come up with tangible proof that drought periods can be predicted.

At a recent symposium on water management held in Johannesburg, an official of the Department of Water Affairs told delegates that analysis methods do make it possible to predict critical droughts.

Mr Kotze said he would rather not comment on this statement. He is, however, at present engaged in a project to study winter weather patterns and the possible correlation with the following

summer rainfall.

There is also no proof that a windy August and September could mean good rainfall. In 1981/82 August and September were windy months, yet the country experienced one of its driest summers.

Mr Kotze cited Natal as an example where only a flood broke the drought. In 1983 even the sugar cane died, and this drought was only broken by cyclones.

The same applies to the Western Transvaal, where water tables have dropped and boreholes have dried up. Only floods can break the drought and raise the water table, said Mr Kotze.

Commenting on the fears of some farmers that parts of the Western Transvaal are becoming arid, semi-desert regions, Mr Kotze said there is proof that the semi-desert conditions prevalent in the Kalahari Desert are slowly moving into the area from the east and south-east.

But the human factor must also be taken into consideration — such as the overcultivation and overgrazing of land.

● Central Johannesburg had 19 mm of rain at the weekend, with some southern suburbs getting about 10 mm — but just 2 mm in Bryanston.

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CSO: 3400/121

SOUTH AFRICA

AID FOR DROUGHT-STRICKEN FARMERS SEEN AS INSUFFICIENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Sep 86 p 13

[Article by Andre du Toit]

[Text]

Drought-stricken irrigation farmers must be facing total ruin before they qualify for Government aid, the Agricultural Union says in a statement released in Pretoria.

Measures are so stringent that an irrigation farmer has to prove he has had no rain for three years before he can apply for aid, said the chairman of the AU's national water affairs committee, Mr Boy Lubbe.

Mr Lubbe's committee is trying to arrange an interview with officials of the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply.

He described the preconditions for aid drawn up by the Government as ridiculous.

Present arrangements stipulate that during the first year of drought an irrigation farmer should not have received more than 10 percent of his normal quota of water.

The second year's quota should not have exceeded 30 percent and over a total period of three years of continuous drought, an irrigation farmer should not have received more than 50 percent of his quota of water, Mr Lubbe explained.

In his statement Mr Lubbe again appeals to the Government to render timely aid to irrigation farmers.

Although such aid programmes exist, the Agricultural Union says the stipulated conditions are so strict "that some irrigation farmers face total ruin before the measures can be implemented".

Mr Lubbe said that by the time an irrigation farmer qualified for Government aid, he would probably already have abandoned his farm. These and other measures also had social implications and contributed toward the depopulation of the platteland.

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CSO: 3400/116

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN TRADE LINKS WITH NATION REVEALED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Sep 86 p 15

[Text]

DELHI — While India's Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi has been castigating the world, and Britain in particular, for maintaining trading links with South Africa, the Indian Press has been uncovering his own country's dealings with the "hated apartheid regime".

Press reports have concentrated in particular on the links Indian industry has established with the South African diamond trade. The *Sunday Observer* said that while Mr Gandhi was telling Mrs Thatcher not to give human rights and freedom second place to material gains, the diamond trade between India and South Africa continued to flourish.

*Sunday Magazine* said that in 1985-86 India imported 34.23-million carats of rough diamonds worth more than R2 200-million, compared with 26.3-million carats in 1984-85.

The rough stones were polished and processed by about 400 000 jewel trade workers, mainly in and around Bombay, and were re-exported to bring in about R2 900-million of foreign exchange.

Where, the writers asked, do these diamonds come from?

The answer they give is at least partly from South Africa. The diamonds are bought mainly through the Diamond

Trading Corporation (DTC) of London and its associated company, the Central Selling Organisation. Both are the arms of major South African exporters such as De Beers.

Though the stones they buy are described as of mixed origin and though DTC trades in stones from many other sources, a large proportion of them come directly from the South African mines.

Since the revelations that Indian traders are like American women — whom US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz feared would not be prepared to give up buying diamonds — the Bombay industry has been asked to buy its stocks from the DTC in Switzerland instead of London.

But the *Sunday Observer* reports traders as saying that it does not matter where they get the raw diamonds from. The paper also reports that India's External Affairs Ministry feels that given the stranglehold De Beers has on the international market, it would be very difficult for India to plug the loopholes.

Loopholes in regulations governing trade other than diamonds have also attracted Press attention. Many have pointed out a curiosity in the spice trade, which has shown a startling rise with countries like Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi and Tanzania.

In 1982-3, for example, *Sunday Magazine* noted, Zambia imported rich curry spices worth R24 000 — enough, the magazine suggested, for the few thousand Indians living in that country of 5.1-million people. The very next year the trade went up more than sixfold.

Simultaneously, the spice trade increased with the other Frontline states. Mozambique's purchases doubled, Malawi's went up four times and Tanzania increased its trade from nil to R220 000.

It is not, the magazine suggests, that culinary tastes in black Africa have suddenly changed in favour of curry and rice, nor has there been an influx of people of Indian origin.

The answer is that a cheap and reliable supply of spices has opened up for the million or more residents of South Africa who are of Indian stock.

The interception of one cargo of spices in 1985 indicates the way Indians have been beating the formal ban on trading with South Africa.

The spices were loaded in Bombay and marked for export to Mozambique. They were labelled Maputo (D). But the D was a code for Durban, and when the ship called at Colombo, the crates were unloaded and reloaded on to a Durban-bound vessel.

SOUTH AFRICA

ISRAEL'S UN ENVOY CITES FIGURES ON ARAB TRADE WITH RSA

MB021722 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 2 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Israel has often been accused of providing moral and economic support to the government of South Africa; and, should mandatory sanctions be imposed, it is widely supposed that Israel would offer a convenient means for South Africa to bypass some of the restrictions. However, Israel is hitting back at the critics by revealing that they are by no means the only ones and that many Arab states are breaking the boycott as well. On the line to New York (Julian Borja) asked Binyamin Netanyahu, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, what the links were:

[Begin Recording] [Netanyahu] We have uncovered a massive oil trade between several countries in the Persian Gulf, Arab countries and Iran and South Africa. What we have seen is that in the period 1980 to 1986 we have uncovered, so far, detailed reports about 119 tankers. There were another 42 tankers, which will be shortly itemized. But even on the information that we have now it is clear that the volume of oil trade between these countries--Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Iran--with South Africa has been close to \$8 billion in oil trade. It's enormous, and I have to point out that Iran and Iraq have a special trade with South Africa. What they have is not merely selling oil and receiving money. They have a barter arrangement where they ship on the order of \$1 billion of oil each. Iran shipped about \$1 billion of oil last year as did Iraq. In return they got 155 mm guns and howitzers to supply each others' army in their mutual carnage in the war between Iran and Iraq.

[Borja] And do you believe your evidence is good enough to convince the UN General Assembly?

[Netanyahu] Oh, I have no doubt about that. I have seen the reactions to the material. The evidence is not an Israeli material. It is actually material compiled by an independent research shipping bureau in Amsterdam, which is actually a body set up in affiliation with the United Nations to monitor the ban on shipping to South Africa. That material that they have produced, which is absolutely reliable, is publicly available. It gives you the ship, the tonnage, the registry, the date the ship left the port, the date it arrived in South Africa, and so on.

[Borja] Of course he said that these reports are intended to divert attention from the fact that you are not prepared to cease your own economic and diplomatic relations with South Africa.

[Netanyahu] Well, I don't think that there is any question in the African countries' minds about our policy toward South Africa or toward apartheid. We have condemned it loudly, very clearly. I think as recently as 2 days ago our foreign minister delivered a scathing attack on apartheid in the General Assembly. So people know that....

[Borja, interrupting] So, in the battle for the hearts and minds of Africa, which you seem to be having with the Arab states at the moment, you feel like you are winning.

[Netanyahu] Well, I can say that there is a change, there is a positive change. You know I can count it even on the record of attendance in our foreign minister's speech at the UN a few days ago. Usually, you know, the cameras pan and you see the delegates who were walking out, but it's interesting that most of the African delegates stayed in, most of them listened. I can say a good many of them actually clapped, applauded at the end of the speech.  
[end recording]

/9716

CSO: 3400/111

SOUTH AFRICA

AGRICULTURAL UNION PRESIDENT BACKS PIK BOTHA ON SANCTIONS

MB021650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 2 SAPA--The president of the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU), Mr Kobus Jooste, today endorsed the stance taken by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that South Africa would have to reconsider the continuing importation of wheat and other agricultural products from the U.S., if the U.S. Senate decided to impose further sanctions against the republic.

Mr Jooste sent urgent telexes to leading members of the agricultural committee of the Senate in Washington, appealing to them not to support the extension of sanctions against South Africa. In the telexes, Mr Jooste said it remained important that normal trade, and free trade principles should be maintained between South Africa and the U.S. He also stated that the greatest burden of sanctions would fall on those in South Africa who could least afford it and that this would result in unnecessary misery, suffering and even famine. All of southern Africa would be detrimentally affected and destabilised by sanctions, because of the interdependence of the economies within the region.

A statement by the SAU said Mr Jooste also brought to the Senators' notice that the commercial agricultural sector in South Africa employed about 1.3 million workers who, together with their dependents number about 5.5 million people--20 per cent of the South African population--and were totally dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, "apart from the workers in industry linked to agricultural inputs and outputs."

He stressed the fact that the loss or serious contraction of important agricultural export markets would disastrously affect the economic viability of "a very large number of farmers, their workers and dependents."

Mr Jooste said sanctions was also a double-edged sword. Due to the negative effect that boycotts also had on farmers in countries applying sanctions, it was no wonder that such measures were not supported by American farmers. He said he had recently again received strong support from the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation against the imposition of sanctions against South Africa by the U.S.



It would be difficult for South Africa to continue buying wheat and agricultural products from countries boycotting South Africa when other sources of supply were readily available, Mr Jooste said. He pointed out that this should not be seen as a threat, but as the rational and normal reaction of a proud sector being attacked and forced into a corner and fighting for survival.

/6662

CSO: 3400/97

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMICS REPORTER ON CASE FOR, AGAINST IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] **I**N THESE grim times of impending foreign trade sanctions, the fashionable concept in economic circles is import substitution. From private economists and government alike, we hear calls to create or expand local industry to replace imported products.

On the surface, it is an attractive proposal. Import substitution, it is argued, will at once replenish the country's reserves of foreign capital, reduce dependence on foreign trade, cut unemployment and reduce the inefficiency inherent in industry's staggeringly low capacity utilisation.

An appealing argument, but no one really knows yet whether it is valid. In fact, the case for import replacement may well be weaker than is supposed by its proponents: although in most industries it is physically possible, it seems likely that industry would be hard pressed to justify the capital investments required without extensive government subsidies and long-term guarantees of import protection.

Because the subject is so complex — involving examination of replacement opportunities on a product-by-product basis — there have been no formal studies made public for at least two years.

**'T**his is very new, and we're still working on it," said the Industrial Development Corporation's (IDC) Koos van Rooy.

At this point, several important investigations are underway: both Samcor and the Board of Trade and Industry are examining opportunities in the motor vehicle industry, while the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is studying chemicals and the Central Economic Advisory Service — a government body that reports directly to the State President — is working on a macroeconomic perspective that eventually may or may not be made public.

Even without the benefit of exhaustive research, executives in the industries that could be most affected agree that import replacement is not an easy panacea.

For most products, they say, development of local industry certainly would be possible.

**I**f enough money were spent, SA could create capacity for model-specific tooling in the motor vehicle industry, or for even the most specialised of chemicals. In only a few areas is the technological expertise lacking.

The problem is one of scale. SA's is a relatively small economy, with markets that are insignificant in size by international standards.

Single plants in the US assemble as many cars in a week as the entire SA industry produces in a year, says National Automobile Association of SA executive director Nico Vermuelin.

If the market for a product is confined to SA, the investment in-

volved in building a plant and the fixed costs of operating that plant often cannot be justified on an economic basis.

A manufacturing company may be able to justify building a plant if it will produce 100 000 units a year; if output is just 10 000 units, the same plant, running at below capacity, may be uneconomic from the start.

**T**hus, a 1985 study by the IDC estimated that, of the R18bn of products imported by manufacturing industries, just R4bn could be replaced economically with local production.

"A lot of things are possible, but it's a question of economics," said Sasolchem GM Andrew Bedeker. "It is, in the first instance, a question of economies of scale, because of the high capital investment involved."

There is a good case for the argument that says import substitution, in the form of legislated domestic content restrictions, already has introduced economic inefficiency in some industries where scale of production would not justify local manufacture in a free market environment.

Senbank economist Piet Strydom says the last truly efficient substitution took place in the Fifties; efforts at import replacement since then, he believes, have been both inefficient and inflationary.

Motor vehicle manufacturers, for example, must produce cars with at least 66% local content by weight, or face stiff penalties in the form of excise duties.

In fact, most carmakers produce at between 67% and 69% local content, but at least part of the components now sourced domestically could be imported for less.

**T**he industry has convincingly proved in detailed investigations that our present local content programme is not cost efficient," said a Mercedes-Benz spokesman.

"Some 66% local content is too high a level in terms of cost effectiveness. Above 70% or 75%, both

the tooling investment and the manufacturing premiums escalate dramatically."

In attempting to create its own, self-sufficient industry, SA must compete on cost with a world market that operates on a far larger scale.

Most major carmakers operate assembly plants in many countries, but designate one or two very large factories to produce and supply specific components — say, engines, or electronic systems — on a worldwide basis.

**B**y centralising production of a single component, these companies achieve huge scale economies that SA manufacturers cannot hope to match.

Import replacement introduces further inefficiency because local manufacturers are locked into a system of purchasing knocked-down "packs" containing the unassembled car components from their parent company.

The local subsidiary is credited for components they can source locally and delete from the pack — but the amount of the credit typically is significantly less than what the component is worth. The result is artificially high car prices for consumers.

Other industries are limited by similar constraints of scale and quality. Olivetti has estimated that, in current market conditions, it could source a maximum of 47% of its personal computer, in rand terms, from local suppliers.

"Whether it's economical or not is a debatable question," said national engineering manager Norman Royds.

Olivetti has begun a programme to phase in sourcing of local components that, by early next year, will have it buying domestically where it will not compromise in cost or quality.

But, Royds says, "nobody can ever achieve 100% local content, not even in the US," and the SA market probably never will be large enough to justify production of high-technology, capital-intensive components like microprocessors and memory chips.

These will continue to be imported from Asian suppliers.

Other computer makers are investigating local sourcing. MD Adrian Dubbleman, of Micro Computing Systems, which makes an IBM-PC clone, says SA suppliers can make for R30 a PC casing that costs R50, including shipping and duties, from foreign sources.

But many other parts "can't be made in sufficient volumes to be cost-effective, or else the expertise doesn't exist here," Dubbleman said.

**I**n many cases, import substitution seems possible only through the use of extensive tariff protection and import quotas, if not direct government subsidies.

"A businessman considering investing in import replacement has to be certain that he'll be protected against the world market," said Econometrix analyst Tony Twine.

This means higher costs and, some say, increasing isolation from the healthy competitive forces of world markets.

By investing now in inefficient industries in which it has no natural competitive advantage, SA could well compromise its long-term ability to participate in the international economy.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY SHOWS EXPORTS INCREASE, ECONOMY UP

MB020502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2103 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Stellenbosch, Oct 1 SAPA--Thirty nine per cent of industrialists replying to a survey of the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research considered that sanctions would create serious problems for them, while 43 per cent expected fewer problems.

In its latest manufacturing survey, the bureau said exports in fact increased in the first half of this year compared with the same period last year. A further relative increase is expected for the last six months of the year, according to SABC radio news.

The bureau said South African businessmen would have to use to the full the opportunities created by import replacement stemming from sanctions.

Techniques and skills gained in manufacturing for the local market should be used to expand considerably South Africa's export production.

It said the economy did not perform up to expectations during the first half of this year, but there had been an improvement in the third quarter.

Contributing factors to the improvement were increased retail sales, the position of the balance of payments, which allows South Africa to replay its foreign debt, the higher gold price and a higher dollar value for the rand and a drop in the bank rate.

A continued improvement in the manufacturing sector was forecast for the fourth quarter of this year.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIC UPSWING SEEN IN VIEW OF DEBT AGREEMENT

MB300739 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] [Words indistinct] has weathered 4 years of debilitating economic recession and is now poised for positive upswing. The fact that this is so speaks of the inherent strength of the South African economy and the determination of the country's monetary authorities to employ the necessary corrective measures.

The project upswing is not based on simple optimism. The signs have been present for some time, interest rates have dropped, and, most important, the increase in the gold price, which has been accompanied by recovery in the rand exchange rate against the dollar, has had a positive effect on business and consumer sentiment. The latest Reserve Bank forecast says that, despite the prospect of striter sanctions against the country, a large current account surplus is projected for the remainder of the year.

It is South Africa's increased ability to meet its foreign debt repayments that is particularly gratifying since it was the debt standstill last year that was so bad for the country. The extra income from the higher gold price created three possibilities. First, it would increase South Africa's foreign reserves' second, it would make further debt repayments possible; and third, it would serve to promote domestic growth. Agreement has been reached that a replenishment of foreign reserves is a higher priority for South Africa at present than an additional payment. The door has been left open, however, for further discussions on additional repayments should South Africa's liquidity position continue to improve.

The indications are good. Repayment of the country's foreign debt was calculated originally with a gold price of 340 dollars an ounce. The price has now been maintained for some time at over 400 dollars, and clearly it is in South Africa's interest to meet its foreign debt commitment as soon as possible. There are few debtor nations which are so well placed to do so.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RAND MINES BACKS VANSA IN NEW PLATINUM VENTURE

Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 25 Sep 86 p 16

[Text]

Rand Mines has stepped in behind Vansa Vanadium SA to forge an association which will bring together some of their interests in the bushveld complex which is likely to lead to a major new platinum producing field in this country.

This is just the sort of courageous move that South Africa needs at the moment, and despite the threat of sanctions one of the country's leading mining houses is clearly confident that mining, and in particular platinum, has a solid long-term future.

They have reached an agreement in terms of which Rand Mines will acquire 42 percent of Vansa and participate with Vansa in a possible new platinum venture in the vicinity of Steelpoort, Transvaal. Rand Mines thus gets a direct interest in the Vansa Vanadium mine being developed there.

On the other side of the coin, the proposed deal — which is subject to Vansa shareholder approval — gives Vansa a leg into the Rand Mines Winterveld chrome operations only 11km away.

The proposed transaction — which has the blessing of Erconovaal which holds just under 50 percent of Vansa — moves the

number of ordinary Vansa shares in issue from 20 million to 34,5 million and the options from five million to seven million, while the preference shares in issue remain at five million. Rand mines thus gets 14,5 million Vansa ordinaries and two million options in exchange for 99,9 percent of its Winterveld Chrome Mine.

At current market prices, the Vansa capitalisation will move to over R170 million, R70 million of which will be accounted for by Rand Mines via its 42 percent Vansa holding.

The R30 million which Vansa recently raised in a rights issue is fully committed to its new Vanadium operation.

But the major impact is that Vansa secures the full co-operation of Rand Mines — one of the remaining two major mining houses still without a platinum leg — to explore, fund and develop Vansa's envisaged platinum mine on the Kennedys Vale property, on which surface deposits of vanadium are underlain by the platinum-bearing Merensky and UG2 reefs.

Vansa needs a well-heeled partner for this venture, which is clearly why the controlling shareholders have decided to go for the agreement.

A very important aspect is that Rand Mines will undertake — at no cost to Vansa — a full prospecting programme and investigation to evaluate the feasibility of establishing a platinum mine and refinery to exploit the deposits of platinum group metals which Vansa presently holds in the area through its subsidiary Rhodium Reefs.

If the feasibility study shows an acceptable rate of return, a decision will be taken to establish a major new platinum mining operation under the umbrella of Rhodium Reefs.

If the go-ahead is eventually given Rand Mines will initially provide R52,5 million to help finance the new venture and thereby fix its interest in Rhodium Reefs at 60 percent.

Vansa will hold the other 40 percent by virtue of the mineral right contribution.

Taking its proposed 60 percent share of Rhodium and 42 percent holding in Vansa together, Rand Mines' interest will be 77 percent.

For Rand Mines shareholders the deal offers a significant interest in the mining and exploitation (from 1988 onwards) of a strategic material, vanadium, and the distinct possibility of participating a big new platinum venture.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMISTS DISCUSS BLACK, COLORED UNEMPLOYMENT

MB261001 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0932 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 26, SAPA--The number of registered unemployed coloured people in the Western Cape has more than doubled in the past year.

But economic experts say the increase--from 8,553 to 19,945--is "nowhere near" the true figure.

The number of people actually registered as unemployed is only a fraction of the total number of people out of work, according to Dr Charles Simkins of the Department of Economics at the University of Cape Town, and his Stellenbosch University counterpart, Prof Jan Sadie.

However, Dr Simkins said the dramatic increase in the number of registered unemployed did give some indication of the magnitude of the problem.

"Precisely how much worse it is getting is difficult to say, but it is very bad," he said.

Figures from the Central Statistical Services (CSS) in Pretoria, after surveying samples of the economically active population, gave a more realistic figure but were still far from accurate, both academics said.

The surveys show that 51,000 people were unemployed in June, 1986 in the Western Cape, compared to 43,000 in May last year.

The official figure for blacks over the same period has dropped from 10,000 to 7,500.

The national unemployment figure for Asians was 22,740 in June, 1985 compared with 30,525 for the same month this year.

CSS could not provide the figure for unemployed whites.

Prof Sadie said the apparent drop in black unemployment was "unrealistic" because official surveys did not take into account workers who lost their jobs and returned to the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei] states.

"As the demand for labour increases, employers are retrenching or not renewing contracts and workers are returning to the national states where they become invisible for the purposes of official surveys," he said.

Dr Simkins said there was "a crying need for a major investigation into unemployment," but that this would have to be done by the government. "It would be an impossible task for an individual," he said.

Prof Sadie said the actual loss of jobs was less important than the dearth of employment opportunities for newcomers to the job market.

"Unless the economy begins to grow to provide for these people, the situation will deteriorate year by year."

Dr Simkins said the eight per cent decrease in real earnings from 1984 to 1986 was also a major cause for concern.

The growth in the symptoms of poverty, such as malnutrition, political tension and crime, were caused by a combination of unemployment and increasingly low wages, he said.

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